ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

WINTER 1980

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These Guys Reservists?

Well, Sort Of . . .

The USAR Goes Hollywood
Beginning on Page 16

You've Been Mobilized See Page 20

BRIEFS

• Vietnam-era vets with as little as 90 days of active duty may now be eligible for a VA-guaranteed home loan. The 90 days must have been served between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975. Local VA offices have more details.

• How much chance do USAR bird colonels have in getting a star? It's possible, if they meet the requirements listed in paragraph 31, AR 135-156. However, the odds of making the big BG average out to 1 in 40. However, they can be as good as 1 in 20 for the Military Police branch, or as tough as 1 in 186 for the Military Intelligence branch.

• No more fingerprints on the new ID cards for Reservists and retirees. The retirees' cards will be slightly smaller and colored blue. Reservists' new cards will be the same color as now, red.

• It's reported that 40 percent of the Vietnam-era veterans suffer from emotional problems such as alcohol and drug abuse. Many more have marital and employment troubles. To help these vets and others who have had repeated difficulty in reentering civilian life, the Veterans Administration has established a new program offering counseling for vets. They're eligible up to two years after their discharge or until Oct. 1, 1981, whichever is later. In addition, a five-year pilot program will be supplemented with private psychological treatment for drug and alcohol problems.

• The new chief of the Army Nurse Corps is Brig. Gen. Hazel W. Johnson. With her appointment to brigadier general, she became one of two women generals in the Army and the first black woman to serve as BG.

• A USAR recruiter selection team will be visiting major Army Reserve commands and individual USAR units throughout the country. The team members will brief Reservists on special training and management programs applicable to field recruiters. Written notice will be sent to commanders of units scheduled for visits. For additional information, call Capt. James Largent, AUTOVON 459-2626, or commercial (312) 926-2626.

• Army Medical Research and Development Command has MOBDES openings for Reservists with various AMEDD SSIs and SSIs 11A, 12A, 13E, 21A and 74A6Q. Positions are in the Washington, D.C., area; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; San Francisco, Calif.; Natick, Mass.; and Fort Rucker, Ala. Contact Lynn McKnight, SGRD-RMP, USAMRDC, Fort Detrick, MD 21701, or telephone AUTOVON 343-7253, commercial (301) 663-7253.

• The Army Reserve is looking for qualified athletes, officer and enlisted, to compete in the inter-allied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) Military Skills Competition in Montreal, Canada, July 30 through August 8, this summer. The CIOR competition includes a running and swimming obstacle course; rifle, pistol and submachinegun marksmanship; and orienteering. The United States will send a 24-man competitive delegation to the CIOR Congress. They'll compete against other Reserve teams from 12 of the 15 NATO nations. CIOR applicants should be able to run five miles in less than 32½ minutes, swim 50 meters in 36 seconds, and do 10 pullups. Anyone interested should contact Capt. Roger Harvey, USMPTC, Building 189, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234 for more information and application procedures. Applications are due by March 20.

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MISSING ISSUES: For the past 2 years, publication of this magazine has been sporadic. In 1977 three issues were published: Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, May-June-July-August. In 1978 three more appeared: Mar-Apr, May-Jun, Jul-Aug. In 1979 there were two: an undated Volume XXV, No. 1, and the Fall 1979 issue.

COVERS: Are those Reservists on the front cover? Nope. The three are Dorian Harewood, left, and Tony Musante, right, flanking the late David Janssen. The three actors were the male leads in "High Ice," a made-for-TV drama that also featured the flying skills of the USAR's 343d Medical Detachment. The 343d, an air ambulance outfit from Everett, Wash., provided Army flight support to the production. In the process, the unit's volunteer flight crews experienced the ultimate in realistic rescue training (see the rear cover). See what 343d member Bill Gelonek has to say about the experience, on page 16. Thanks to E.S.J. Productions for the cover artwork.

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PEOPLE

Holmes: flying what she used to fix

The first woman Reservist to tackle the 10-month helicopter flight training course at Fort Rucker, Ala., has this to say about getting through: "It's all based on motivation, how badly you want something. I have a lot of confidence in my ability."

Her formula for success is working. Half way through the training, and after completing her first solo in a Huey, **Warrant Officer Candidate Irene "Dottie" Holmes** was number two in her class of 60 students.

Dottie applied her motivation as soon as she was sworn in to the Army Reserve. She started out in a maintenance platoon, decided she wanted to get closer to some flying machines, transferred to the 92d Aviation Company in Everett, Wash., and became a crew chief. But she had her eye on the pilot's job.

Dottie passed the Flight Aviation Standardization Test, no sweat, and last April took off for Fort Rucker. Graduation is in March, but she'd like to extend her training another seven weeks, so she can go back and fly the 92d's twin-rotor Chinooks.

To qualify for the Expert Field Medical Badge — the mark of a super medic — requires a working knowledge of communications; military intelligence; nuclear, biological and chemical procedures; the endurance to withstand a 12-mile forced road march immediately followed by proper transport of sick and wounded; the perseverance to lift patients through a simulated gas attack; the self-confidence to diagnose the seriousness of a wound — not to mention the agility to do the inverted crawl.

Staff Sgt. Denny Hughes is finding this out. While his unit, the 477th Medical Company of Duluth, Minn., was doing two weeks active duty training at Fort Riley, Kan., Staff Sgt. Hughes got his Expert Field Medical Badge.

Tunic blouses, jodhpur breeches and tin helmets were dropped from the Army inventory about the same time "doughboy" ceased being the common term for infantryman. **Staff Sgt. Phillip Herrera** and club members of a World War I artillery unit, with their French 75mm gun, demonstrate the difference between then and now,

Staff Sgt. Herrera, of the Army Reserve's 3d Battalion, 87th Infantry in Pueblo, Colo., was the modern-day soldier representative in a gathering of history buffs decked out in military garb dating back to 1838. Meeting at Old Fort Laramie, Wyo., the groups set up camps to show what Army life was like in eras gone by.

Hughes: becoming a better medic

Herrera and WWI doughboys

Janquart tackles football

Roll-up-your-sleeve time at the 80th Division MTC

PEOPLE

Wilson and Skinner in muffled conversation

"I've always said that if I'd been a guy I'd have made a great football player," said **1st Lt. Judie Janquart.** But being a girl didn't keep her from going pro anyway. Last summer she tried out and made the starting lineup of the Toledo Troopers, a women's professional football team, and went on to help establish their 55-win, 2-loss record.

If it hadn't been for her pigskin pastime, Lt. Janquart would have spent the summer merely throwing softballs and doing some duty with her unit, the 410th Signal Company of Junction City, Wis. She was supervising communications activities for the National Rifle and Pistol Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio, when she read about openings with the Toledo Troopers.

It goes without saying, athletics play an important part in Judie's life. During the school year she's a high school physical education teacher and coach of the girl's basketball team.

It looked as if algophobia, belonephobia and iatrophobia were running rampant at the 80th Division Maneuver Training Command in Richmond, Va. These fears of pain, needles and doctors were manifested among a few Reservists — including **Spec. 4 Deborah Moore** reacting here — who were forced to roll up their sleeves for tetanus and small pox vaccinations, part of the unit's immunization program. But for **Lt. Col. (Dr.) Theodore Brown** they gave in to grit and bear it.

It's tough to carry on polite conversation when one of the conversers is garbed, head to toe, in a rubber suit. Young **Roberts Wilson III,** however, is curious enough to concentrate on what **Pfc. Samuel Skinner** has to say about firefighting.

The demonstration was part of the official opening of an Army Reserve Center in Pascagoula, Miss. Friends, families, community leaders and Army Reserve officials dropped by to watch the dedication and open house put on by the new residents — the 683d Engineer Platoon (Firefighting) and 845th Signal Battalion.

What do you do with your Reserve pay? **Staff Sgt. Gil Delcid** applies it to the operation of his 1946 Ercoupe. The junior high Social Studies teacher/trumpet player with the 91st Division Army Reserve Band in Sausalito, Calif., says the extra bucks help pay the maintenance and fuel costs.

Delcid's Reserve earnings-operated Ercoupe

Cat roundup at Fort Rucker

A how-do-you-do 'twixt Handley and Berra

These kittens wouldn't look so frisky if they knew what's in store for them. **Specialists 4 Beth Hubbard** and **Mark Soroken** help hold the cats still while **Pfc. Donna Ringer** zeroes in to vaccinate.

Reservists Hubbard and Soroken — of the 358th Army Reserve Medical Detachment (Veterinary Services) in Opelike, Ala. — did their two weeks summer training at the Fort Rucker, Ala., Veterinary Activity where Pfc. Ringer is on active duty. They're all veterinary specialists (MOS 91T, animal technician) whose primary mission is inspecting animals for zonotic diseases, such as rabies, which could be harmful to people.

Some veterinary specialists inspect food (MOS 91R), like **Spec. 4 Donald Masters, Spec. 5 Harold Reynolds** and **Sgt. Robert Stevens,** also with the 358th. During their summer duty at Fort Rucker they worked at the commissary inspecting fresh products, such as dairy foods and meat, and looking for dented cans or crushed boxes, anything that might be unsafe for the consumer.

Being in the Army Reserve provides opportunities. For **Staff Sgt. Sherri Handley** of the 124th Army Reserve Command, it was the opportunity to shake hands with Baseball-Hall-of-Famer **Yogi Berra.** It was also to Staff Sgt. Handley's benefit that the New York Yankees were in town, long enough to drop two games in a row to the Seattle Mariners.

Inches convert to miles one weekend a month for **Maj. Gary Serio,** making the comparison here for **Sgt. 1st Cl. John Standley.** On the map those inches represent 1,010 miles, the distance Maj. Serio has to travel from home in Raleigh, N.C., to get to his duty station at the 122d ARCOM in North Little Rock, Ark. This can be converted still further to an 18½-hour drive or 6-hour — including layovers — plane ride.

Times weren't always so rough. He used to live in Little Rock. But even for a while there, he commuted to a former Reserve unit in Houston, 450 miles away.

A family that Reserves together, bunks together. For **Privates First Class Wayne** and **Ellen Bender,** the pup tent they share during field exercises becomes a home away from home.

Theirs is a military-inspired marriage, but some adjustments had to be made for this romance to last. He was a Guardsman, she a Reservist. He came from California and she from the 431st Civil Affairs Company, Little Rock, Ark., when they met the first night of basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C.

However, love found a way and the Army Reserve won in forming this union. He followed her cross country to the 431st in Little Rock.

Serio: long-distance Reserve commuter

The Benders in their home away from home

DS Holt and her number-one trainee

McGhee being ah-inspiring

PEOPLE

Myers: the 300th's charter member says "so long"

James Aaron Holt's mother wears combat boots and there's nothing he can do about it, except congratulate her with a big hug. **Sgt. Nancy K. Holt** completed 52 weeks of training at the Drill Sergeant Academy at Camp Atterbury, Ind., and graduated along with 25 male drill sergeants.

Drill Sergeant Holt, of the 4th Brigade, 2d Battalion, 70th Division (Training) at Camp Atterbury, in civilian life is a secretary for the Athletic Department of Indiana University.

Children learn by example. And **Maj. (Dr.) Tom McGhee** shows a wide-open one for his half-pint patient **Chris Berg.** Three hundred other youngsters got the same treatment when they lined up for free medical checkups given by the members of the 912th Combat Support Hospital in Johnson City, Tenn. Kids found healthy after the probing and listening by the Reserve medical team, were certified to participate in local Boy's Club sports programs.

The same year the 300th Military Police Command celebrated its 20th birthday, a charter member, Deputy Commander **Col. Robert E. Myers** decided to say "so long." After a total of 34 years in Active and Reserve military service, he's headed for the Retired Reserve.

Formerly with a military police battalion in Detroit, Col. Myers transferred to the 300th, now based in Livonia, Mich., the day it was founded. "The 300th's first Reserve center was a gas station in Royal Oak," he remembers. "The operations and training office was in the grease pit. And we had to clean it up ourselves."

Col. Myers has had a long career with the law enforcement business. He finished a 27-year police career as a lieutenant for the Detroit Police Department. And he's got a degree in police administration, master's in public administration and is a law school graduate.

The education was put to good use in helping develop the 300th into a topnotch MP command. "This command wrote all the PW (prisoner of war) doctrine," he says. "If anybody can train MPs for PW operations, we can. We trained the Active Army. In the early 1970s we ran one PW exercise with 5,000 people under our control."

Col. Myers thinks the Army Reserve, as a whole, has matured since he first joined. "This isn't the old-line Reserve," he says, "where we used to have short drills and the Active Army couldn't care less about the Reserve. Nowadays you go home with a briefcase full of work. The Active Army is really taking hold and working with the Reserve."

LETTERS

87th Heritage

Sir: In the centerfold (Fall 1979) you have all the different unit patches. I was happy to see the 87th Maneuver Area Command patch. My father was in the 87th Infantry Division in World War II. When he finds out that the 87th is still around as a Reserve unit, he will be very happy. When we talk about the Army he always mentions the "Golden Acorn" Division. If possible, could you tell me where the 87th is today?

Robert R. Fuller, Jr.
East Norwich, N.Y.

The 87th MAC is headquartered at 3851 Veona Daniels Road, Birmingham, AL 35244. This issue of the magazine begins our regular treatment of the history and lineage of USAR units. Check out "83d at the Bulge" beginning on page 30.

Not Truthful

Your article on OPMS ("Finding the Folks — Finding the Slots" from Fall 1979) is not truthful. The *Army Times* seems to be the only military publication that prints the truth. The general who commands RCPAC has cut funds to IRR officers in an all-out effort to force officers out of the Reserve program. If the general can force out enough Reserve officers, there might be spaces available for RA officers not being forced out of the Regular Army. Do me a favor and pass on this memo to your new commanding general. We are in an all-out battle with our brothers in the Regular Army.

George P. Manos
Akron, Ohio

You may be fighting a groundless war. Though some Reservists' training tours were cancelled last summer, it was not a result of Active Army manipulation. In fact, the funds ran out — they were not cut out — because of an unexpected surge in USAR non-prior service enlistments. The new trainees, all of whom had to undergo lengthy basic training and AIT, were funded from the same pot of money that pays for other Reserve training requirements. Recruiting success, not connivance, was a primary cause of the problem. The RCPAC personnel managers who plan IRR training assignments are Reservists themselves. There is not a Regular Army member in the bunch. And that's the truth.

Looks Forward to SOLDIERS

Sir: I'm looking forward to the SOLDIERS magazine each quarter. (See "What's Going on at Army Reserve Magazine, page 5, ARM, Fall 1979 — ed.) This should give readers an idea how the Reserve fits into the Army program.

Staff Sgt. Ray Allen Patterson
Spokane, Wash.

Dryers Can Go Back

Sir: After reading the article concerning the hair dryers (page 35, Fall 1979), I found I had one of the suspected hazardous dryers. However, after a quick check at the PX, I found out that they had discontinued the exchange project in June 1979. Can you tell me if this is true? Where can I write to determine what to do with the dryer I have?

Lt. Col. D. P. Brown
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Your letter caught us, and the PX headquarters in Dallas, by surprise. The PX headquarters staff said that your store should have accepted the dryer. They promised to contact you, and the store, to assure that the matter is fixed.

The Wages of Sin

Sir: After promising never to commit the sin again (Letters: "A Sermon on the Mount," page 5, Fall 1979), you went straight to page 27 ("New England Reservists Help Out With Sad Work") and did it again with ". . . Troop D, 5th *Calvary* Regiment. . . ." Wuzza problem widda spelin'?

Spec 5 Peter Walker II
Stanley, N.C.

We double-checked the copy that was sent to the printer. It said "cavalry," but the compositor mixed up the word. Our sin, this time, was missing the error at the proof correction stage. Apologies to all cavalry enthusiasts. Mea culpa.

Manpower Problem

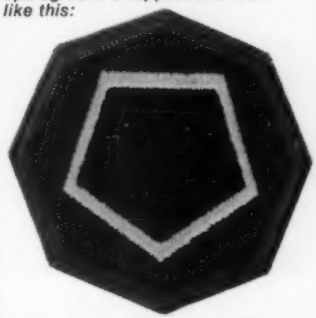
Sir: A few days ago, I received my copy of the Fall 1979 edition of *Army Reserve Magazine*. The article regarding manpower was read with great interest. As of now, the ranks of the Reserve are not only being decimated by people leaving voluntarily, but also some Reserve support units, some of high calibre, are being deactivated in ever increasing numbers. It is my own view, these units make up a great part of the Total Force program of highly skilled people who would not have to be given much additional training if a crisis should occur. In other words, it might be a good idea for the military to keep what they have rather than have to start all over again.

Sgt. 1st Cl. Edward C. Dydo, Jr.
Whittier, Calif.

Army Reserve Magazine welcomes letters. Address correspondence to Editor, Army Reserve Magazine, ATTN: DAAR-PA, Washington, DC 20310. We reserve the right to edit the letters selected for publication.

Upside Down

They didn't write, but we did get a call from the folks at the 85th Division (Training) in Chicago. Our "TO ARMS" spread in the Fall 1979 issue depicted the 85th's shoulder sleeve insignia upside down. Our apologies. It's supposed to look like this:



And that wasn't the only goof. The 352d Civil Affairs Command noted the same problem with their shoulder patch. Our apologies, ladies and gentlemen.

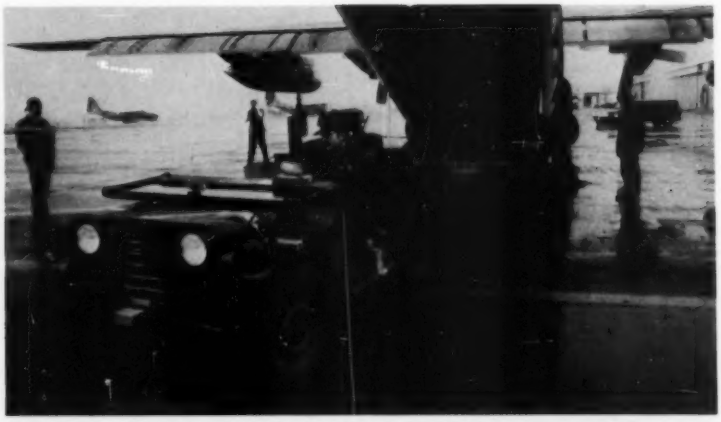
Subscriptions

Yes, Virginia, there is an *Army Reserve Magazine*. Here's how you can get yours.

USAR UNIT MEMBERS —make sure that your unit has your correct address. If they do not, enter it in the remarks section of the DA Form 1379—that's the record of your training. Every unit completes one.

IRR/STANDBY MEMBERS—Write a letter to RCPAC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132. Tell them you want to verify or correct your home address.

OTHER FOLKS—write to us. We would be glad to add you to our VIP list.



ACTIVE

Brave Shield: A Family Gathering

If the United States went to war, Army Reserve troops would be fighting alongside the National Guard, Active Army and the other services. But rarely in monthly drills do Reservists have a chance to work with their counterparts from other service components.

Readiness exercises, however, provide that opportunity. And for two-and-a-half weeks last summer, 23,000 service people—mobilized from around the country, representing the Active Army, Active Air Force and Army and Air Force National Guard and Reserve—trained together at Fort Lewis, Wash., and its nearby Yakima Firing Center. They called it Brave Shield XX.

The objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of tactics, techniques and procedures of multi-service units working together. Colonel Pete Houben, Brave Shield's controller for the Yakima Firing Center, said that both sides of this war game won. "Brave Shield XX is an exercise where the winning is the education and training received by the participants," he said.

Brave Shield provided a simulated two-front combat environment to exercise and evaluate Active and Reserve Component commanders, staffs and forces using joint tactics, techniques and armored forces.

The action took place in northwest and central Washington State. The forces got a chance to flex their abilities in two contrasting surroundings—the mountainous, forested terrain around Fort Lewis and, 150 miles to the east, the sagebrush-strewn hills around Yakima. Tactical air forces operated in an air defense environment and provided close air support to the ground forces.

Although the Fort Lewis 9th Infantry Division acted as host to this gathering of mights, it was the U.S. Readiness Command (REDCOM) who put it all together. REDCOM, headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Fla., runs four large readiness exercises like Brave Shield every year. They also get involved in a number of smaller ones.

The scenario of Brave Shield XX was the United States assisting a friendly country by deploying a joint task force to expel an invading force. Active duty troops from the 9th Division made up the bulk of the friendly forces, while the Fort Ord, Calif., 7th Infantry Division made up most of the opposition. The Army Reserve provided combat, combat-support and service-support units in all phases of the exercise.

It may have been just a game, but Brave Shield was serious business. Tragedy struck when three men were killed and one injured in a CH-47 helicopter crash. They were Army Reservists from the 190th Aviation Company of Olathe, Kan.

The realism of battle, without tragedy, was the intention of this gathering. Said Col. Houben, who is REDCOM's chief of Joint Training: "We insure that the maximum realism and training is gained by monitoring the action of both sides to insure that one side isn't defeated in the first one or two days. And by controlling the actions of both sides, we insure that the individual gets maximum training."

Training wasn't all combat. Combat-support units were given the chance to practice their skills. For instance, 48 Army Reservists from Phoenix were the lifeline for some 12,000 troops and airmen. The members of the 164th Support Group oversaw the delivery of all the food, fuel and ammunition being used at Fort Lewis. "This is all part of the 'Total Army concept,' " said Colonel Harland Herner, commander of the 164th. "In the event of a war, Regulars and Reservists would have to work side by side, just like we're doing here."

The Doctor Dilemma

The shortfall of physicians in military service has prompted commentary and concern among Reserve and Active Army personnel. It's no small shortage.

If there is to be a mobilization, the Department of the Army expects Reserve medical personnel to supply about 60 percent of the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) deployable force.

Colonel Harold Stocks, medical advisor to the Chief, Army Reserve, has said, "Since this Reserve medical commitment plays such a key role in our total mobilization effort, we are looking for solutions to this problem of attracting doctors.

"Most of our other medical areas are doing a good job of recruiting. The Dental Corps has its strength up and is doing a professional job. The Nurse Corps experienced its first net loss in 21 months, but this was essentially a paperwork loss due to the change in recruiting responsibility. It's already back up to level now.

"Duty in the Reserve Components can be pretty attractive to a lot of professional people," Col. Stocks said. "Doctors, however, just can't take advantage of Reserve duty because their time is so tight."

First Army members are working with a pilot project that may increase the number of doctors in the Army Reserve, now functioning at 25 percent of the physicians authorized.

To meet this problem head on, planners created the First Army Augmentation Detachment (FAAD), a provisional structure that administers a physician procurement process and guides Army medical training.

"A physician may join FAAD and be assigned against a unit vacancy and then train throughout the year — sometimes for very short periods — and thus earn drill and annual training credit," said Captain Anita Tieman, career management officer for the FAAD project.

"It's been very popular as a recruiting device and our numbers are beginning to mount," she said.

Since March 1979, the FAAD program has acquired 71 physicians. Twenty-three are already attached and 38 more are in the process of transferring from the Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) or are receiving a direct commission.

"Our goal at FAAD is to increase our mobilization readiness," said Capt. Tieman. "We're dealing with the reality of the lack of doctor's available time and at the same time giving the doctor a more tailored training experience in learning about military medicine."

Right now FAAD is funded by First Army, but observers are getting ready to evaluate its success to determine if it should be funded by all three U.S. Armies. Another possible sponsor is RCPAC, that would expand the program into a Reserve-wide function.

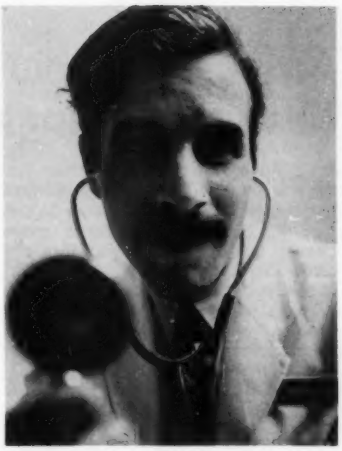
The AMEDD has another problem that is controversial. The Active Army Veterinary Corps has been criticized for its pet care role and, at the same time, the Department of Agriculture is actively seeking the veterinary role in food procurement."

Said Col. Stocks, "Pet care is very frequently a requirement for clearing animals through customs overseas, but it's a miniscule portion of the veterinary role. Still, Vets are very helpful in supervising care for numerous guard dogs and lab animals and we still do a good deal of food procurement overseas.

"I don't see how the Department of Agriculture can accommodate these roles and we haven't even considered the importance of veterinarian research on parasites that are carried by the animals that they care for.

"As I said, the vets are up to strength and our Medical Service Corps is presently at 490 overstrength and those are pretty positive ideas in the midst of shortages."

These shortages became apparent in viewing the structure of a Texas-based Reserve unit. Colonel



Jorge Martinez-Lopez, commander of the 807th Medical Brigade at Mesquite, Tex., said, "It's pretty easy to identify areas that need emphasis in recruiting. At the 807th, we are at 70 percent of the authorized strength. If you remove our physician shortfall and the shortages in grades E-3 and below, we are at 96 percent of our strength.

"Consequently, we're placing a good deal of emphasis on physician and lower-enlisted grade recruiting and retention."

Physician recruiting is expected to turn around once a recruiting organization established by The Surgeon General gets into the field. Regional recruiting supervisors have been assigned and once the funds get into the budget cycle, physician recruiting teams are expected to enlist as many as 355 doctors for unit assignments. These projections are based on the success of a similar program completed by the Active Army.

Major Fred Valenti, a recruiter from The Surgeon General's office, said, "Military doctors are discovering that they can have a high-level, professional experience in military medicine and that's what most highly-skilled doctors want. In addition, the Army is able to offer some attractive retirement benefits."

Persons who enlist in the initial grades — E-1 through E-3 — find some attractive AMEDD schools in the medical service, medical specialist and dental and laboratory technician areas.

"We're beginning to make some progress, concluded Col. Stocks. "We're making adjustments and I've noted some changes in attitude and awareness, the Active Army and Reserve are working closer together."

Our Apologies...

Army Reserve Magazine's story on the furling of the Women's Army Corps Flag (page 9, Fall 1979) mistakenly identified Major General *Mary E.* Clarke, as Major General *Mildred* Clarke.

An earlier draft of the story had made reference to Maj. Gen. Clarke's predecessors as Director of the Women's Army Corps; one was Brigadier General *Mildred* Bailey. The error popped up in re-write.

Our apologies to Gen. Clarke.

The Army's Newlywed Game

Active and Reserve Recruiters Hang Out a Single Shingle

Once upon a time Army Reserve recruiters worked in Reserve centers and reported to Reserve bosses.

All that is changed now. Though some Reserve recruiters still hang out their shingles in neighborhood Reserve centers, most now work out of Active Army recruiting stations. And all now report, ultimately, to an Active Army boss — the U. S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC), which makes its headquarters along the windy shores of Lake Michigan, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

USAREC has been involved in USAR recruiting all along. Active recruiters and their Reserve counterparts always swapped contacts and referrals when applicants sought help entering the other component.

But it wasn't until after a July 1977 Washington, D.C., brainstorming session chaired by then-Army Vice Chief of Staff General Walter T. Kerwin, that the seed of USAREC's eventual takeover of the Reserve recruiting mission was planted. Out of that session, called to pick the brains of senior Active and Reserve officials on what could be done to improve the Army Reserve, came a proposal for USAREC to test manage Reserve recruiting. The test, at first limited to a handful of localities, showed that USAREC could do the job. The test period ended, and in October 1978 USAREC began a phased take-over of Reserve recruiting management. By May 1, 1979, the last of USAREC's 57 District Recruiting Commands assumed its USAR mission.

How's It Going

According to USAREC's top USAR recruiting official, Colonel Gilman L. Clark, Deputy Director of Recruiting Operations for USAR, the program is going well. Enlistments, the bottom line in recruiting arithmetic, are up, especially in the category of young, first-term soldiers who haven't been in the military before. This, the "non-prior service" market, was traditionally the toughest nut for Reserve recruiters to crack. But, USAREC's Active Army mission had always put primary emphasis on the non-prior service market. Immediately, the command's skill at drawing in the first-termer showed up on the Reserve side, and in increasing numbers.

The merger hasn't been without problems. To begin with, USAREC found that some USAR recruiters were assigned to locations where there was little market for them. Similarly, some ripe recruiting areas didn't have the people they needed to tap the market.

Reserve recruiters, also, were unit- or center-oriented. Traditionally, USAR recruiters worked for a single unit, or for the units assigned to a single Reserve center. Now, under USAREC, they had to change their way of doing things, from recruiting for all the USAR units within a wide geographical area, to all the units within their USAREC district recruiting command (DRC).

One major problem, one that Col. Clark says has yet to be completely worked out, came as fallout from the changeover. Relieved of direct *recruiting* responsibility, many USAR unit commanders concentrated their efforts on problems other than strength. Consequently, the referral process (in which unit Reservists feed "leads" to the recruiter) is not all that it should be. And, says Col. Clark, some commanders are not working hard enough to keep unit members in the Reserve. Many Reservists who fail to reenlist never receive any help or encouragement to do so, even though it's a required part of outprocessing. "No one ever asked me to re-up" is a reason cited continually by unit members who get out.

Another problem area is an age-old one, says Col. Clark. Communications between Reserve commander and the supporting DRCs could be better than they are. Informal communications aside, DRCs are now required to hold regular "thrash out" sessions in local "Recruiting Partnership Councils," at least once each quarter. Council members include the DRC commander, officials of his recruiting operations, and major USAR commanders supported by the DRC.

"These councils provide a very candid forum," says Col. Clark, to get communications going.

What About Active Recruiting?

USAREC has had its troubles meeting its Active Army recruiting goals lately. Does this bode ill for Reserve recruiting? Not at all, according to Col. Clark.

"Success begets success," he notes, pointing out that DRCs who do well in Reserve enlistments are also doing well in meeting their Active goals. And vice versa.

You Can't Tell Them Apart

Walk into any Army recruiting Station today and try to pick out the Reserve recruiters. Unless you're an expert in the fine points of campaign ribbon heraldry, you won't be able to tell the Active folks from the USAR recruiters. All now wear the distinctive USAREC Liberty Bell shoulder patch and crest, and even the old USAR recruiter badge has been retired. Reservists now wear the standard USAREC production recruiter badge on their right breast pockets. And just because a recruiter is enlisting someone in the Army Reserve isn't a guarantee that he's a Reservist. The Active folks can recruit for the Reserve and, if they've achieved their Active enlistment goal, get extra credit for the Reserve accession. Reservist recruiters may one day get credit for selling Active enlistment, but USAREC wants to keep the Reservists targeted on USAR needs for the time being.

Reservists are on hand at USAREC's 57 DRC headquarters, five regions, and on the command staff at Fort Sheridan. All are on long (over 179 days) tours of active duty for training.

What About Recruit "Quality"?

Reserve unit strength has stabilized; accession goals *and* enlistments are up under USAREC management. Some of this good news is tempered by the fact that many of the new non-prior service recruits are not high school graduates, or they scored in the bottom range of those who passed the enlistment tests.

"The Army's policy now," says Col. Clark, "is to fill up the slots first and fine tune the quality later."

"Part of the quality concern is a myth," says the colonel. The young, first-term recruits who shows up in a Reserve unit has proved himself at least three times. First, he's met enlistment standards, not only for the Army, but for his chosen skill. Second, he's successfully completed basic training. Third, he's completed skill training. Now it's up to the unit to use the new soldier in a way which will continue the training process, and the challenge that he's proved able to handle.

The Future

USAREC is planning to succeed. Published USAR goals for fiscal year 1980 are up. "And we're going to make those objectives." says Col. Clark. One visible success story that the command looks forward to telling deals with enlisting more women. With male and female enlistment standards equalized (effective Oct. 1, 1979), the command anticipates a major influx of new women Reservists. About 20,000 women now are USAR unit members. DA is shooting to approximately double that number in the next three years.

When first announced, the USAREC Reserve recruiting mission drew troubled glances from some Reserve commanders. Now, with the program well down the pike, many of those fears have subsided. Reservists and Active soldiers are working well together. And the numbers are up. The numbers game, in the final analysis, is what recruiting is all about.

Would You Like To Be A Recruiter?

The Recruiting Command is hiring. Vacancies exist in many communities, nationwide, for USAR recruiters — both uniformed and civilians.

Active Duty

If you qualify, USAREC will request that you be called onto Active Duty for Training for a two-year tour. Applicants should be Reservists in grades E-5 to E-7. You don't need to have the recruiting OOE MOS. If you're accepted, you'll get the same school training that Active Army recruiters take at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (USAREC says the USAR students are in every way competitive with the Active students at the Fort Ben course.) If you're accepted and there's a vacancy, you could be ordered to active duty in your own home town. If you'd rather work elsewhere, USAREC will move you on permanent change of station orders to wherever you'd like to work — if, of course, there's a need for your services.

There are a number of ways to find out about the possibilities. First, visit any Army recruiting station. The recruiters there can put you in touch with their next-higher headquarters, the district recruiting command. Recruiting operations folks at the DRC can help you find out about local vacancies. The DRC, too, is the site of selection boards that fill local slots.

Another route involves the USAR Recruiter Selection Team. The team visits different areas where Reserve recruiters are needed. All members of Reserve units, and of the IRR, who live in the area of a Selection Team visit, receive letters about the team's schedule well in advance. And Reserve unit commanders also get an information letter and publicity material about the team well before it arrives in the area. The team can interview and "board" potential recruiters during its visit.

Information about the team can also be gotten from the horse's mouth. Write: Commander, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, ATTN: Personnel and Administration, (USAR Personnel Management Branch), Fort Sheridan, IL 60037.

All Reserve recruiters who are on extended duty for training tours automatically become members of the new congressionally recognized USAR Enlisted Long Tour Management Program. In effect, successful recruiters may continue on active duty beyond their initial tours and become eligible for promotion consideration by DA/USAR Enlisted Selection Boards. RCPAC manages the tour of each long-term Reservist.

Civilian

USAREC is also looking for a limited number of civilian recruiters to support its USAR mission. The jobs are all at the GS-7 level, and are no longer USAR technician positions. (You don't have to be a unit member to apply.) Applications will be considered for vacancies nationwide.

The place to start looking is the local Army Recruiting Station. The recruiters can put you in touch with their District Recruiting Command. At the DRC you'll be directed to the civilian personnel office that supports the DRC.

Another source of information on the civilian jobs is any Federal Job Information Center. The job you're looking for is GS-301-07, U.S. Army Reserve recruiting specialist.

Information on civilian vacancies and benefits can be obtained by writing Commander, U. S. Army Recruiting Command, ATTN: USARCPA-C, Fort Sheridan, IL 60037.

Khaki Bites the Dust

Not only do old soldiers fade away, so, too, do their traditions. With the appearance of the new grey-green shirts, the Army's use of khaki as a uniform color is going the way of musketeers, horse cavalry and the Coast Artillery.

Khaki, like many other American military traditions, came to us from the British. The British Army discovered early, on the dusty frontiers of India, that their splendid red uniform coats made splendid targets for native enemy marksman. And since that corner of the world had a way of turning everything to dust color anyway, their uniforms were soon changed to *khaki*, a yellowish brown which means just that in Hindi — dust colored.

And so khaki uniforms went round the world with the British, to the deserts of Egypt and the Sudan, to the gritty velds of South Africa. It was there, in South Africa during the Boer War of 1899 to 1902, that the British learned that khaki accoutrements — buttons and such — were just as important as the color of the uniform cloth.

Their enemy, hardy farmers of Dutch descent, had many disciplined marksmen in their ranks. Gold buttons and epaulets and shining buckles made attractive targets for the Boer's Mauser rifles. Just as attractive, in fact, as the red tunics had been for the Indian marksmen of a generation before. So, soon, everything became khaki, daubed with a pasty concoction of dust and mud and animal dung.

Just the thing for tea time, eh what?

So khaki passed into the traditions of soldiering, and into the uniforms of dozens of nations, many of which hadn't a desert or dry veld within the armies' areas of operation. Khaki was simply "in." "The" color to wear.

Khaki has been the color of at least a dozen different styles and fabrics of Army uniforms, including designs with class A blouses, short and long-sleeved shirts, short and long pants, cotton tropical worsted, and cotton-polyester mixed blends.

But now, slowly, the Army is doing away with the color. When the grey-green shirt gets to be a standard issue item — an event several years down the pike yet — the Army will bring to an end its version of a military tradition that was formed, literally, out of the dust.

IN

OUT

OUT

Berets for most men in the Army are out, but they're in for all Army women. The black beret has now become a required apparel item for all women soldiers. By Sept. 30, 1980, the garrison cap and the green service hat should be packed in mothballs, along with the woman's tan uniform shirt that should have been discarded Oct. 1, of last year.

Something to Look Forward to

In the Pages of Army Reserve Magazine

Coming Up Next Time:

— The Russians Are Coming, Perhaps

— The Traditional Look: Fort Indiantown Gap

11th SF Cleans Up In Cascade Laurel Exercise

By Dick Crossland
97th ARCOM

Operation Cascade Laurel, an Army Reserve Special Forces field training exercise in north-central Pennsylvania, ended in victory for the 11th Special Forces Group.

Headquartered at Fort Meade, Md., the 11th Special Forces Group began the intensive field maneuvers last summer. The exercise climaxed nearly two weeks after its start when Green Beret "A" teams attacked 42 targets in a six-country area. The Green Berets had parachuted into Pennsylvania and trained local guerrillas played by East Coast Reservists and Navy personnel including U.S. Naval Academy midshipmen from Annapolis, Md.

All 42 targets were declared destroyed or neutralized, giving victory to U.S. forces which included Special Forces and their guerrilla allies.

Opposing force soldiers representing three enemy rifle regiments were portrayed by Reservists from New York and Ohio. The opposition was augmented by psychological operations specialists, civil affairs, military intelligence, aviation and transportation troops.

In the exercise, Pennsylvania represented a northern European setting that had been captured by a hostile force. The Green Berets were given the mission to break the opposition's hold on the state. Assisted by guerrillas, the "A" teams attacked power stations, bridges, dams and railroad yards.

When the opposition force was in a state of confusion and hampered by simulated damage to rail and road networks, the Special Forces units returned to Fort Devens, Mass.

The exercise was made more realistic through the cooperation of area citizens. The capture of the railroad division point at Renovo, Pa., was accomplished when a yardmaster, sympathetic to the guerrillas, timed freight movements to shield their attack. A former paratrooper and his wife organized an intelligence network for the guerrillas. Other citizens acted as agents for the opposition forces.

Local newspapers and radio stations publicized appeals by United States and opposing forces. Statements by unit leaders and confessions by prisoners were given front-page coverage, and some publications even took editorial positions supporting one side or the other.

(Left) Col. I Popov Bestovich, played by Maj. Shannon Best, was the Opposition Force commander. Here he grants an interview for local newsmen. (Below right) Two Special Forces "A" team members move through forests south of Wellsboro, Pa. (Below left) Midshipman Sarah Koval, one of thirty Naval Academy midshipmen in the exercise who acted as guerrillas friendly to U.S. forces. 97th ARCOM photos by Dick and Maryanna Crossland.

According to Major Shannon I. Best, II, from Youngstown, Ohio, who portrayed the Opposition Commander Colonel I. P. Bestovitch, his troops were warmly received when they occupied a number of towns.

"The people were very friendly and helpful", said Bestovitch. "It was as it should be." Although some movements were directed by the exercise headquarters, Col. Bestovitch's men were normally free to plan their own operations and defend their territory as realistically as possible.

Representing the guerrilla leadership was Captain Paul D. Cain of New York City. Capt. Cain, with Company C, 1st Battalion, 11th Special Forces, was in charge of the partisan team operating near Galeton, Pa.

"We were fortunate in having many civilians working with us", said Capt. Cain. "They gave us a lot of information about Bestovitch's unit and they helped us lead the opposition down false trails."

Capt. Cain's guerrilla band included Midshipmen Sarah Koval, Alexandria, Va., and Peter Schilke, Chicago, Ill. The 18-year-olds had volunteered for the exercise as part of their Naval Academy training. "At first it was difficult," said Midshipman Schilke, "but after a few days, when we saw how the people got into the spirit of things, I really began to enjoy the challenge."

The Reserve Green Beret "A" teams were evaluated on their target destruction plans as well as tactics. Teams carried clay to simulate explosives and had to actually place the charges on the target to be destroyed.

In order to receive passing marks, the teams had to place the simulated explosives in a location capable of destroying the target. Teams could take advantage of the local situation. In Renovo, a tank car filled with volatile fuel was used to help "destroy" a bridge.

The exercise was controlled from headquarters at Cherry Springs, Pa. Major Francis D. Schwartz, a battalion commander and officer in charge of the headquarters, commented that his organization was concerned primarily with logistics and administration. Although Schwartz was in communications with the "A" teams, the teams planned their own operations.

"Exercises of this nature, depend upon the help of local citizens. When they become enthusiastic and get into the play of the exercise, they really help make our training very realistic", concluded Maj. Schwartz.

USAR Shootists Best The Rest At Camp Perry Matches

Army Reserve marksmen shot up a storm at the 1979 National Rifle and Pistol Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio, last summer.

In the pistol phase of the matches, Specialist 4 Darius Young outclassed over 800 military and civilian shooters to win the National Individual Pistol Championship and the Harrison Trophy, symbolic of that achievement. In pistol team events the USAR defeated all competitors to win the 45-caliber Team Championship and the National Pistol Team Championship, capturing the Twining Trophy for achieving the highest aggregate score from the 22-caliber centerfire and 45-caliber team events.

Specialist 4 Ruby Fox followed Young's example, by winning the Alexander Trophy for besting all female competitors, to win the National Women's Pistol Championship.

Captain Robert Mitchell placed second out of 450 competitors (one point behind the winner) in the Smallbore Rifle Prone Championship.

Reserve team shootists captured two of the four Smallbore Rifle Team Matches, the Hercules Trophy for Three Position Metallic Sight Team Championship and the Coswell Trophy for winning the Three Position Any Sight Team Championship.

There were over 700 military and civilian competitors in the final phase of the High Power Rifle Championship. Lieutenant Colonel Tommy Pool, last year's champion, placed third this year (two points behind the winner). Lt. Col. Pool won the Hawkins Memorial Trophy and the Sutton Trophy for being the highest scoring Reservist from any service.

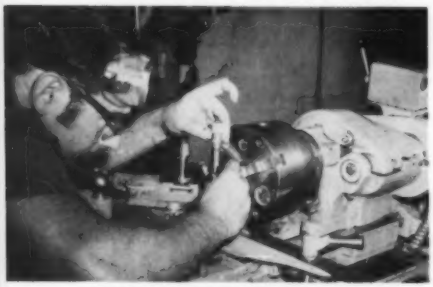
The Reserve team won two of the three Service Rifle Matches fired. A new national record was set in winning the Infantry Trophy, which the Reserve team won for the second year in a row, capturing the National Trophy Infantry Match. The Enlisted Men's Trophy was presented to the USAR for winning the NRA National Match Course Service Rifle Team Championship.

The Reserve team's total effort exceeded all other services and civilians in winning major individual and team championships. USAR won eight, USMC six, Army four, and National Guard and civilians three each.

Reserve Unit Gets New Job: Members Get New Skills

It's one thing to change a Reserve unit's designation, like the 29th Field Artillery's Battery C from Westminster, Md., did recently. (See *Army Reserve Magazine*, Fall 1979.) The unit is now the 195th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company.

But how do you change the very nature of a Reserve unit? Can the unit members change their job specialties? Can you drop them into new MOS slots after they've acquired skills in other areas after a long period of time?



Sgt. Richard J. Yoffee gauges the depth of a cut while working on a metal lathe at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Yoffee and some 70 other members of the former C/29th Field Artillery are retraining for the unit's new mission as a heavy equipment maintenance company.

Why would the Army want to do a thing like that?

There's a good reason for such a change—a reason that fits in nicely with the Total Army policy, one that firms up the relationship between the Active Army and the Army Reserve units.

Consider this fact: The Active Army doesn't have enough service units to support itself for extended periods of time in a large-scale conflict. To fill this need, we have the Army Reserve, which consists mainly of specialized units intended to support combat units.

The Reservists in the 29th Field Artillery's Battery C had a highly specialized function before the unit was changed. They were trained to operate multimillion-candlepower searchlights for battlefield illumination. However, today's pyrotechnic devices can do the illuminating job more efficiently and with fewer people.

Hence, some good searchlight technicians are now faced with the task of becoming proficient in the maintenance of heavy equipment, which is a support service vitally needed by combat units.

Heavy equipment such as tanks, bulldozers, cranes and various wheeled and tracked vehicles are built for rough treatment. But every machine has a breakdown point, and a combat unit won't get far without support units to keep the heavy stuff up and running.

The 195th Reservists are learning how. They're training to become welders, machinists, diesel mechanics and body and metal workers. They are taking correspondence courses and using their weekend drills to acquire the new skills they need. Some took their annual training last summer at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., where they got hands-on shop experience repairing heavy equipment. Some of the unit members were taught to drive tanks and other equipment at Aberdeen.

For the next two years the 195th Reservists will be developing the skills needed to perform the new mission of the unit. They will take on equipment maintenance jobs in Westminster, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, and other nearby Army facilities.

They won't light up the night skies with searchlights any more, but they'll keep the heavy equipment drivers on the move.

USAR Teaches Field Dental Skills to Active

There hasn't been much combat dental work done in the Army lately. There has been, thank heaven, no need.

But there remains the possibility that field dentistry skills may be needed again. So the Army called on a number of USAR dental units last summer to pull some active duty dentists out of the clinics and into Army tents to teach the tooth doctors how to operate the latest dental field equipment.

The training, perhaps the first time in Army history that Reserve dental people coached their active duty counterparts, took place at eight Army posts nationwide. The teachers were USAR soldiers from the 565th Medical Detachment, Mesquite, Tex., and the 337th Dental Detachment from New Orleans.

The Army's newest field dental equipment is a big improvement over the older issue. According to Lieutenant Colonel William Brewer, commander of the 565th, it's "light, quiet, mobile and compact.

"I could put this equipment in my office and be just as happy with it as I am with my accommodations in Oklahoma." In civilian status, Lt. Col. Brewer is a private practitioner in Oklahoma City.

The field equipment was developed strictly for the Army, to be used in wartime. In combat, dental clinics have to be under canvas, easily mobile in order to keep up with the troops.

The entire field set-up—tents, chairs, power units and all—can be assembled in less than 30 minutes. The first day the 565th was at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., one of the training sites. They moved the field clinic in less than an hour, using a handful of experienced Reservists and some Active soldiers who were unfamiliar with the equipment.

The instruction taught the Active soldiers is more than just which knobs to turn on the dental units. They also get a chance to set up tents, and learned some basic troubleshooting techniques. Then the Active dentists brought their patients out to the tents and actually worked on the field equipment.

The new dental set-ups are included in the Army's prepositioned war stocks. In a mobilization emergency, dental units would deploy to their duty stations overseas and find the equipment waiting for them.

Reserve's Best Mess: 298th LEM

Who serves the best chow in the Army Reserve?

According to the International Food Service Executives Association (IFSEA), the honor belongs, this year, to a small maintenance outfit from the Allegheny Mountain region of central Pennsylvania.

The 298th Light Equipment Maintenance Company, Altoona, Pa., walked off with top standing in the Army Reserve category of the association's annual Philip A. Connelly food service competition.

The Connelly awards program is a joint project of the food service association and the Army. Awards are given to the best Active Army food service operations in a number of different categories and to the best Army National Guard dining facility, in addition to the USAR winner.

The awards were presented in August at the IFSEA's annual meeting in Las Vegas. Winners received short-term scholarships for training at the Culinary Institute of America.

The cooks who work the chow lines of the 298th Light Equipment Maintenance Company hail from a town which is secretly a gastronome's delight. The unit's home, Altoona, Pa., is an old company town, not exactly a regular stop on the international cuisine circuit. Perhaps it ought to be. Built in the mid-19th century by the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a site for yards and locomotive shops, Altoona attracted an ethnic labor force that brought hearty appetites and old world recipes to the town. Pasta lovers, in particular, still find the Altoona area a great place to get a meal.

SUPERSTARS!

The Army Reserve needs athletes to try out for international sports meets this summer. Check out the last BRIEFS blurb on page 2.

A 'High Ice' Sampler (clockwise from top left): the ledge, from which stunt actors were whisked; the camera crew zooms in on the action; actor Musante gets a briefing from his real-life counterpart, Capt. Rick Dominy; ground crews and spectators watch the crews take off for the mountain; (facing page) stunt actress Beverley Johnson is that speck, dangling far below the 343d's Huey.

HIGH ICE: "The Climbers Aren't in Sight Yet..."

By Bill Gelonek
124th ARCOM

The nose of the 343d Medical Detachment's Army Reserve Huey is pointed toward the Cascade peaks of Washington State. Inside, the instrument panel's vertical speed indicator shows a 1,000-foot per minute climb as the altimeter's needles pass through 3,000 feet.

The climbers aren't in sight yet, nor is the ledge they're trapped on, but the two pilots know it's only a matter of minutes before they will be able to spot them through the helicopter's plexiglass windshield.

At the controls, Captain Rick Dominy breaks the intercom's silence and begins reviewing the rescue procedures. It may seem old hat to all three — they've been through it all before, again and again — but it never hurts to make double certain everybody is ready.

Over the intercom, the vibrato of their voices reflects the normal up-and-down vibrations induced by the helicopter's main rotor system.

"There they are."

The co-pilot, Chief Warrant Officer 3 Mike Jones, runs through the pre-landing check while Capt. Dominy keeps his eyes outside: "You've got 6,600 rpm, 1,200 pounds of fuel, no warning lights, instruments are in the green. . . ."

Capt. Dominy reduces power, simultaneously adding left pedal to counter the torque effect of the main rotor's 324 revolutions per minute. The cyclic control comes back and the airspeed needle begins to drop.

The vertical speed indicator now indicates a slight descent. The chopper's turbine engine whines down to a lower pitch as power is reduced. As Capt. Dominy brings in power, it increases its whine slightly.

The Huey shakes almost violently throughout; the rattling signals Staff Sergeant Bill Young to make ready back in the cargo section. He slides the cargo door open, makes a final check of his safety strap attaching him to the helicopter, and leans out toward the trapped climbers.

The rotor blades are WHOP! WHOPing, grabbing at the air. The rotor wash strikes the climbers ferociously, forcing their hair back.

The adrenalin is flowing freely now. Over the intercom, Staff Sgt. Young guides Capt. Dominy in closer. Dominy picks the sergeant's voice out from three other barking orders over the chopper's two radios; he has to please everyone at once. His co-pilot acknowledges the other transmissions with an occasional "Roger."

Meanwhile the sergeant is leaning out, grabbing for one of the female climbers. She has the look of panic on her face. His face hides the concern he feels . . . there's no room for panic up here. . . .

The climber reaches out for him, desperately groping at the air. The ledge beneath her feet begins to give way. . . . she lunges as the rock crumbles and tumbles downward, she and Young grasp each other by their forearms. . . . he pulls her up. . . . her grasp slips. . . .

It all sounds like a scene out of a movie script.

It is.

It's one of many aerial scenes being filmed by cameramen on the rescue chopper for "close-ups" while others film the events from another—

a civilian—helicopter.

Throw in a few more miles of film, a lot of editing, and you have the makings for "High Ice," a high-flying made-for-television movie released in January and scheduled for rerun most likely this summer.

But what's this? The Army Reserve's 343d Medical Detachment in the movies?

Taxpayers can rest assured that it's all been approved by the Department of Defense, but not before intense scrutiny by Army officials at all levels. It was okayed when Army commanders deemed the make-believe situation to be good training for the aircraft crew. The movie provided real-life scenes which used all the skills of a non-fiction emergency rescue.

The 343d, an air ambulance outfit, got its starring role in "High Ice" thanks to the 124th Army Reserve Command's public affairs, officer, Lieutenant Colonel John Haberle. When Active Army flyers were not able to support the mission, Lt. Col. Haberle saw the opportunity to get some good USAR exposure while providing the 343d with solid summer training. It turned out to be good exposure, indeed. In fact, even the movie's fictional flyers wear 124th ARCOM insignia on their uniforms!

Not all of the movie's action is in the air. Special effects crews built a full-scale mock-up of a part of White Horse mountain, in nearby Darrington, Wash. Here, scenes involving the flick's principal actors were shot.

The production's stars include Tony Musante, who plays the Army commander in charge of the helicopter operations, and the late David Janssen as a U.S. Forest Service ranger leading the ground rescue attempts. The plot pits Musante and Janssen against each other as they attempt to save climbers stranded in the Cascade Mountains following a killer avalanche.

Professional mountain climbers provided the stunt work. One, Beverley Johnson, said of the stunts: "There's a lot of white-knuckled gimmickery added to make it all look pretty dangerous."

"But," she added, "it's all perfectly safe."

The stunt "doubles" and the chopper crew went over the scenes again and again. And safety lines were everywhere. The production crew worked around stunt ideas that the experts thought were unsafe to try.

Capt. Dominy, the chief pilot in the air scenes, commands the 343d. While not on Reserve duty, he's an Army civilian pilot. The movie producer often relied on Capt. Dominy's opinion during the showings of each day's filming. And Capt. Dominy also worked with the script actually scrubbing some parts.

"We wanted to give them what they wanted, but we wanted to give it to them accurately and safely," he said.

CW03 Mike Jones ate up every minute of his role in "High Ice." "This is the way a helicopter was meant to be used," he said. "It puts the crew in the limelight, showing them off to their absolute best." Speaking of the relationship between the air crew and the movie folks, CW03 Jones said, "We've grown to respect each other tremendously."

There's a mutual feeling, he said, too, between the flight crews and the professional climbers. "A lot of things don't have to be said because of the emotional trip we felt up on that wall."

Capt. Dominy puts it another way. "There's a lot more to Hollywood than just sunglasses and autographs."

Thanks to Bill Gelonek, a member of the 343d, for the story. Thanks too, to Bill's civilian employer, the Shoreline Journal *newspaper of Seattle.* Army Reserve Magazine's *treatment is adapted from Bill's story which appeared in the* Journal *in August. It is used with their permission.*

Publicity surrounding the Army Reserve's role in the filming of "High Ice" was not entirely favorable.

A few weeks after the shooting, a nationally reported wire story questioned the cost of the Army's involvement and stated that the air crews had been forced to fly the dangerous movie stunts.

The story was inaccurate.

The movie firm picked up the tab on all expenses that did not relate specifically to training. And the air crews were volunteers who flew only missions that they themselves specifically approved in advance. Scenes that the Reservists felt too dangerous were dropped from the script.

By coincidence, a similar, real-life event took place the very day that the critical wire story broke. Active Army pilots from Fort Lewis, Wash., made network TV news by pulling off a daring rescue of climbers stranded on Mount Rainier; the dramatic rescue required many of the tricky flying skills that the Reservists had practiced during the filming of the movie.

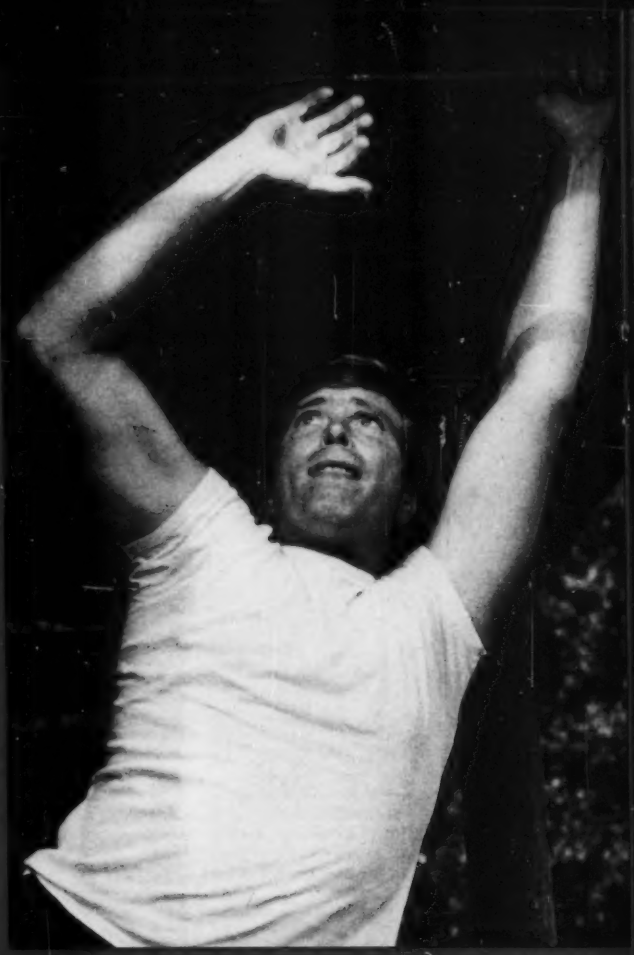
What was that saying about life imitating art?

The PT Test or... How Is Your Physical Well-Being This Fine Day?

At least once a year Reservists are required to undergo the Army's physical fitness test. Once a year you have to demonstrate how physically fit — or unfit — you are. Physical fitness, says the regulation on that subject, is essential to the Army's readiness. And it lists the bonuses of such exhilaration: efficiency, improved morale, self-confidence and physical well-being.

The physical fitness test is no problem if you're already that kind of person, the athletic type who likes to step up the heart beat and expand the size of your muscles. But the test is no picnic if you haven't been exercising regularly. Getting a grip on the horizontal ladder is uplifting, but not in a spiritual sort of way. And maybe your body doesn't fit into the configuration of a proper push-up. You may be part of the running-for-fun-and-health population, but *Runners' World* magazine never rated mid-calf-high boots among the year's top running shoes.

These Reservists of the 80th Division Maneuver Training Command, of Richmond, Va., are making a go of it, though. In fact, they seem to be having fun. They cheer each other on and give support to those who suffer — and succeed — with them. It's not so bad after all, but they'll gladly wait another year before taking the test again.



(Photos by Doug Hayes and John Pasco.)

MOBILIZATION!

ISSUES

"Who'd call at this hour?"

Mobilization. *It could happen.* Anytime. A phone call away. Day or night. Christmas. The day before graduation. The day your father dies. Your wedding night.

Mobilization. *It has happened.* Hundreds of thousands of Army Reservists have taken that awesome phone call. In 1917. In 1941. In 1950. In 1961. In 1968.

Mobilization. *The Army is planning for it to happen.* If it comes, most Army Reservists will get the call. Right away.

Mobilization. *It's what the Army Reserve is all about.* It's what the ISSUES department of this edition of Army Reserve Magazine is all about.

Mobilization. *It might be starting this very minute.* Even as you're reading this . . . .

Mechanics of mobilization

"EVERYONE WILL NOW BE MOBILIZED . . . . and all boys old enough to carry a spear will be sent to Addis Ababa. Married men will take their wives to carry food and cook. Those without wives will take any woman without a husband. Women with small babies need not go. The blind, those who cannot walk or for any reason cannot carry a spear are exempted. Anyone found at home after receipt of this order will be hanged."

Haile Selassie
Emperor of Ethiopia
(Upon invasion by Italy, 1935)

These days the orders are far more complex, but the game is still the same. When you get through all the plans, annexes, inclosures and contingencies; when you learn all the obscure terminology — M-Day, D-Day, POMCUS, TPFDL AND DEPREP; when you hear of the computer models and theoretical logistical problems; after all that, mobilization still boils down to the same thing it was in Ethiopia in 1935 or in ancient Greece in 935 B.C. — a way to get trained soldiers to the battlefield as soon as possible.

It's a simple concept. Basically, mobilization of the Army's Reserve Components involves the ordering of USAR units and members to active duty and the calling of National Guard units into Federal service for war or other national emergency.

And now when the Army Reserve is playing a key role in the Total Army picture, the ability to mobilize quickly and effectively could become a crucial factor in any future war.

Although future crises may dictate a "come as you are" war, mobilization is normally planned in six phases. These phases could vary from as little as a few hours to, in some cases, longer than a year.

Phase I, or *pre-mobilization,* is taking place right now. This phase is the foundation for everything to come. It's the time for commanders and their staffs to plan, train and get ready for mobilization. Mobilization plans and unit rosters should be constantly reviewed and updated and all unit members should be familiar with what jobs they would perform during a mobilization.

Unfortunately, too often, mobilization plans take a back seat to other seemingly more pressing matters. In the past, units played "catch-up" during the other phases of mobilization, but in today's highly fluid environment there might not be time to take care of things that were overlooked in the pre-mobilization phase.

During Phase II, the *alert* phase, the unit is notified that it will be mobilized. Key personnel will be brought to active duty to help the commander get ready to mobilize the whole unit. Personnel and medical specialists will prepare to process the large numbers of people involved. Supply personnel will requisition any necessary equipment that isn't in the unit's inventory and will make last-minute preparations before issuing individual equipment.

Phase III is what most people think of when they talk about mobilization. This is the *mobilization at the home station,* when the whole unit is brought together. Some soldiers will move into the Reserve center while others will continue to live at home and report to duty each day. The schedule will be hectic. Members of the unit will be training, preparing equipment for movement, performing administrative processing, and getting dependents ready to handle family business without the Reservist. This is one of the most crucial times in the mobilization process and it's usually short.

Phase IV is that time immortalized in popular movies with the last dance, the band playing and the tears of goodbye. During this phase, the *unit will move to its mobilization station.* The atmosphere can become very impersonal with people herded into buses, trucks, trains and planes, traveling under less than ideal conditions.

The next phase, Phase V, involving the *operational readiness determination,* could be anything from a short inspection to a long period of training and evaluation. Under ideal conditions, after the unit is settled at its mobilization station, the heavy training will start with lots of field time and plenty of opportunities for people to develop their military skills to the highest possible standards while higher headquarters are watching and evaluating every action to determine if the unit is ready for combat. But again, the problem of time plays a key role. Many experts doubt whether we would have the luxury of this operational readiness training time in a future conflict.

Phase VI, the final phase, involves the *movement to the port of embarkation.* Once the unit hits the docks

The Call's For You

or the airfield, the mobilization is over and the deployment begins. From here on there won't be time for additional training. If the unit isn't ready by now, the price could be high.

The call has come before

At a time when Reserve Components are playing an ever-increasing role in defense plans, the experiences of the three post-World War II Reserve force mobilizations are pointed reminders of the need for constant readiness.

Although each mobilization had its own unique characteristics, a number of problems appeared in all three. The most prominent of these problems were a shortage of trained individuals and a lack of unit preparedness.

The first of these mobilizations, during the Korean conflict between August 1950 and September 1951, brought 696 miscellaneous Army Reserve units to active duty to round out Active Army divisions. Eight National Guard divisions were also called and two of them served in combat.

Before the end of the hostilities, 240,500 Army Reservists and 138,600 National Guardsmen answered the Nation's call.

But the Korean mobilization uncovered some serious deficiencies causing many war plans to be changed.

Because of inadequate records, many Reservists who had been carried on unit rolls had to be discharged shortly after induction. Ten percent were found physically unfit for military service while another 10 percent were ineligible for other reasons.

In terms of training, the situation wasn't much better. The percentage of enlisted men in the National Guard divisions having completed the equivalent of basic training at mobilization varied from 27 to 46 percent, depending on the unit. And Army Reserve units were so deficient in unit training and so short of personnel that they provided only the skeletal framework for the activation of virtually new units.

The Berlin crisis mobilization, on Oct. 1, 1961, brought a total of 113,254 men who reported for duty from Army Reserve Components to active duty. The Army Reserve contributed 45,839 men while the National Guard sent 67,424.

Reserve Component units averaged 68 percent of full war-time requirements at mobilization with many units as low as 50 percent of authorized strength.

As with the Korean conflict, the Berlin mobilization involved a number of personnel and training problems. Units averaged four months training before being considered combat ready and some units were barely combat ready 10 months after call-up when they were demobilized.

In the mobilized Reserve Component units, 29 percent of the members called were determined unqualified for their jobs and had to receive MOS training after mobilization. In addition, only about 40 percent of the unit members had six months or more of active duty experience.

As a result, 38,827 prior servicemen had to be called from the individual replacement group to provide experienced personnel.

The most recent mobilization of Reserve Components came in 1968 following the Tet offensive in Vietnam. Forty-two Army Reserve and 34 National Guard units were called. The total assigned strength of men involved came to 5,181 from the Army Reserve and 12,234 from the National Guard.

With such a small number of Reserve units and personnel involved, some mobilized soldiers and some members of the public vigorously challenged the need for a mobilization. In addition, a liberal exemption policy further hurt unit efficiency and morale by taking away many experienced personnel.

Once again, training was a major mobilization problem. A number of officer and enlisted personnel were unqualified in their branch or MOS because of some Reserve Component reorganizations before mobilization.

Consequently, MOS training was conducted at the same time as unit training. This required an extended training period, making the units available later than originally expected.

Virtually all the National Guard and Reserve units deployed to Vietnam gradually lost their Reserve character. In some instances, Reservists were transferred to other units while draftees and Active Army personnel were phased in to insure that all unit members wouldn't become eligible for rotation back to the states at the same time.

Units won't have much time

By Capt. Bruce P. Schoch

With Reserve forces playing an increasing role in defense plans, the ability of units to mobilize quickly may spell the difference between victory and defeat. And, say defense experts, units won't have long lead times to get up and go.

By completing some basic steps, Reserve Component Units can prepare themselves for mobilization in a short time frame. Basically these steps are nothing new; most are contained in checklists published by the major Reserve commands and in AR 135-300. All require, however, a sense of urgency and some imagination, not to mention some more between-drill overtime by officers and NCOs.

Updating personnel and medical forms is one of the first steps that can be taken. An astounding number of personnel and medical forms will need to be screened during a mobilization. These should be completed as much as possible ahead of time, verified by the individual soldier and secured in a separate folder located with the field 201 file.

This doesn't have to be done all at once. The adjutant and personnel services NCO can schedule the whole unit over a period of a few months and make this mobilization processing a part of the in-processing for all newcomers. Then if the unit is alerted for mobilization, the personnel processing team can accomplish its screening without having to attend to a mass of initiation actions at the same time.

Similar measures can be accomplished in the S-4 area, also. Everything in the unit which is authorized, but isn't on hand, can be put on a partially completed requisition. Perodic random show-down inspections coordinated with the unit commander will go a long way toward determining troop readiness and fostering a sense of supply discipline. The required inventories and forms for turnover of station property can be partially prepared in advance. Plans can be made and informally updated each drill weekend as to when and how loaned and deadlined equipment is to be returned to the unit.

The S-2 and the S-3 need more detailed information than a mere "worldwide" assignment potential for their unit. It's hard to develop security awareness and training programs for active overseas employment without knowing which seas will be crossed. A solution here is a more complete "association" of Reserve Component units across the country with Active Army units who generally know their area of deployment. This process has begun, but is far from complete, due to budgetary limitations.

The movements officer needs to become a determined pessimist. Most load plans, COMPASS reports and movement plans are based on optimal personnel and equipment availability. He needs to anticipate a shortfall of vehicles due to deadline or loans that can't be quickly recalled, and plan how to move his unit with what is left, by shuttle, if required, and through coordination with supporting installation or later-deploying sister units.

The critical factor in all this is timing. Mobilization readiness must be more than a passive, casual affair. Whatever can be done now, even if only partially, should be done. Unforeseen problems are almost certain to arise after mobilization begins. Something will suffer if adequate advance preparation hasn't been made.

Finally, in these preparations, there's a bonus of time. The sooner a unit can close on its mobilization station and complete its in-processing, the sooner it can begin training. The training time a commander can squeeze out of the entire mobilization process can spell the difference between survival and defeat on the battlefield.

"You've just been activated"

In 1950 and '51, over 100,000 Army Reservists found themselves ordered to active duty, mobilized to help out during the Korean conflict.

In 1961, the Berlin wall went up, and scores of thousands more were mobilized as an important element of the national response to the tension in Germany.

In 1968, 5,100 USAR troops were called for service, most of whom deployed to Vietnam.

Through the help of First Lieutenant Frank Tucker, who serves the 102d U.S. Army Reserve Command as its full-time civilian public affairs officer, *Army Reserve Magazine* was able to sound out a number of veteran Reservists about mobilization — about the reality of being called to active service — just as each experienced it.

* * * *

In late summer of 1950, young Donald Hammers had football on his mind. The Bonne Terre, Mo., student was heading into his sophomore year at the University of Missouri. His showing in practice the previous spring had given every indication that he'd have a place on the 1950 varsity squad.

But Don Hammers was also a private first class in the 175th Military Police Battalion, a local Army Reserve unit. And in August the postman brought to Bonne Terre two registered letters that announced an end to Hammers' college football career — at least for the duration of the troubles in Korea.

The 175th had been mobilized.

His first reaction? "Hell, not me!" he recalls. But it was him, and during the next two years Don Hammers would travel with the 175th to then-Camp Rucker, Ala., Camp Atterbury, Ind., and finally to Germany. There the battalion pulled MP duty in support of 7th U. S. Army headquarters.

Hammers made it back to the University of Missouri when the 175th was released from active duty, and he played a season of varsity football before an injury bumped him to the sidelines.

But the Army, world crises and mobilization calls had not finished with Hammers — not just yet.

Ten years after that call-up, Coach Don Hammers was looking forward to another football season, this time as mentor of a St. Louis-area high school football team. And he was still a Reservist, now a first lieutenant in the 864th Medical Company.

Coach Hammers had one ear to a radio one August afternoon in 1961, when a newsman rattled off a list of local Reserve units being ordered to active duty in the wake of the Berlin wall crisis. He could hardly believe his ears.

"Also included in the call-up is the 864th Medical Company, as well as the . . . ."

Lightning had struck twice. He was mobilized *again.*

He recalls the anguish. "We had a brand new home, we were parents of a seven-year old, and my wife was pregnant again.

"And it was very rough on the unit's enlisted men. Many of them had good civilian jobs, and the pay cut put them into real hardships."

The 864th spent its year-long mobilization at Fort Riley, Kan., training for an overseas deployment call that never came.

Hammers is now a lieutenant colonel commanding a Reserve dental service detachment. He remains very much aware that mobilization is what the Army Reserve is in business for, and counsels Reservists to "be prepared for it . . . and have your family prepared," for the day, next time, that the balloon goes up.

* * * *

Victor Hunn was a 24-year-old mail and baggage handler at St. Louis Union Station in the summer of 1950. He was also a corporal in the Individual Ready Reserve, serving out his military duty in the Control Group. He had, in fact, just reenlisted.

Vic Hunn was far from the smokey platforms of Union Station when the Korean mobilization call went out. And his mind was about as far away from his Reserve status as it could be. He was on his honeymoon, enjoying California with his 17-year-old bride.

"We just got back in town," he remembers, "and my brother tells me, 'You've got a special delivery letter waiting for you at the post office.' "

"I knew what it was, right then. I didn't even have to open it."

Vic Hunn's new bride went with him to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., where he spent most of his year-long active duty tour working in an officers' personnel records shop. Conditions were rough and for a time he and his wife had to share lodgings that had neither electricity nor running water. Light came from a kerosene lamp. Heat from a kerosene stove. And "you had to hike down the hill to draw the water."

Hunn ended his duty a sergeant first class.

Came the Cuban crisis of 1962, Vic Hunn was still a Reservist. He was, by now, head of a large family. Rumors of an impending mobilization were ripe. One night he got a tip — he could get out of the Army Reserve if he acted quickly — get out before the unit was called up.

"I said 'no.' Heck, I'd been through it before. I was ready to go again." This time, though, the call never came.

"If I got called right now, I'd go," he says. "I wouldn't try to get out of it. It's what we're here for."

Victor Hunn is now first sergeant of the 245th Maintenance Company, St. Louis, and is the unit's senior administrative assistant.

* * * *

Lile Stigge was a unit technician with the USAR 301st Field Hospital in Cedar Rapids, Iowa — and a chief warrant officer in the unit — in August 1961.

He took a call one day from the 301st's Active Army advisor. "Lile, put your radio on," directed the officer, " 'cause you've just been activated!"

The prospect of mobilization didn't bother Stigge much. He recalls with a chuckle, a chief warrant officer 2 on active duty made more money than a civilian technician.

How did his unit take the news? There were problems with the family men, but "We all made up our minds that we were in the Army Reserve, and mobilization was just part of the deal."

His advice, "Never think that you won't be called. Mobilization is why you're in the Army Reserve."

Mr. Stigge, now a chief warrant officer 4, serves with the 102d ARCOM headquarters in St. Louis.

* * * *

The mobilization call could come at Summer Camp. It happened that way for a Missouri Army National Guard (now USAR) officer, First Lieutenant James Hewitt, while training with his unit at Camp McCoy, Wis., in August 1961. C Company, 204th Signal Battalion hailed from a small town. Festus, Mo., and its mobilization order would prove to be a real hardship on the town, and a severe strain on the community's families.

Hewitt, now a full colonel and operations officer of the 102d ARCOM, recalls the difficulties. "I had to get rid of a house and sell a business. A lot of the other guys had it rough, too," he says.

The unit's mobe station, Fort Benning, Ga., had plenty of family quarters. Many unit officers and some of the enlisted men brought their families along. But those who couldn't be near to their families suffered. Col. Hewitt remembers many marathon auto trips back to Festus for men who had to "mend fences" when they could get a day or two off. Not all the fence-mending trips paid off. For some families, the strains proved too severe. There were hard times and a lot of sadness. There were some divorces, too.

Like many other Reserve Component units called up that fall, the company's mission was to train for deployment overseas. A year later, after running the Fort Benning telephone network and airfield communications as a part of their training, the unit went home to Festus. The Berlin cauldron had cooled.

Col. Hewitt's advice for today's Reservists is to the point. "Mobilization is our mission. If you get called up you've got no right to bitch."

* * * *

Specialist 4 Bob Buckner was also with C Company, 204th Signal Battalion at summer camp in August 1961.

"The word came over the radio and the women started calling us from home that the unit had been activated." Rumors were flying.

"The CO said for us not to believe anything," remembers Buckner, "until we'd heard it officially from him. So we went home to Missouri, and went back to the armory for a final formation.

"So the CO stood up in front of the formation and told us, again, not to worry about being called up until we got the official word from him."

Just then one of the other officers came up and whispered something in his ear.

"And that was it. We got the word."

Buckner remembers that the unit experienced a rush of marriages before they headed for Fort Benning, their mobilization site. Some, says Buckner, would probably never have happened if the balloon hadn't gone up. And he recalls the family crises and strains and hardships that no one had anticipated.

Mobilization worked out pretty well for at least one member of C Company, though.

"We had a company drunk, and as soon as we got to Benning, he found himself an off-duty job in a beer hall.

"He's probably drunk right now," says Buckner.

Now a major, Bob Buckner is with the Army Reserve's 329th Supply and Service Battalion in St. Louis. His thoughts on mobilization?

"If it happens, you're going to go. A lot of folks thought they'd get out of it on 'hardship,' but when we went, we all went. Every one of us."

* * * *

They were different guys from different units, but the details of many of these mobilization stories came out very much the same.

"Why me?"

When the call came, almost everyone's reaction was, "why me?" But that quickly passed as the business of getting ready to go took hold.

"It was toughest on the family guys." No matter how well prepared the Reservists were to do their jobs, their families were often far from ready. The anguish, the financial problems, the emotional strains were acute. Some families just broke up.

"We spent a couple of weeks at home station." All the unit members interviewed had from two weeks to a month advance notice before their outfits were ordered to report. Then the units spent as long as two weeks at the Reserve centers and Guard armories getting paperwork straightened out, equipment passed around and tying up loose ends. With many Reserve Component units now scheduled to mobilize within hours or days, this sort of transition period will be an unlikely luxury in the future.

"The fillers were great — they really knew their jobs." Most of the Reservists interviewed said that their units had filled out with trained members of the Individual Ready Reserve — and in some cases, with draftees — as soon as they arrived at the mobilization posts. With a significantly understrength IRR and no draft, Reserve units are unlikely to find a ready supply of trained fillers waitto join them. Future mobilizations may be a "come as you are" affair.

"Our mission was to train." With just one exception, all of the unit Reservists reported that their outfits' missions, once they got to the mobilization stations, were to train, to get ready to deploy. Next time, say DA mobilization planners, Reserve units can expect to perform their actual wartime missions with little, if any, time to regroup and retrain.

"My job was right there when I got back." All the Reservists we talked to came home to their old jobs. Two firms, in particular, were singled out as having bent over backwards to give their citizen-soldier employees a break.

Colonel Hewitt told us of how Pittsburgh Plate Glass has, in mobilization times and in quiet times, granted him repeated leaves of absence for Reserve training period — some of them for months.

First Sergeant Hunn recalled how his employer, the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, surprised him by granting him full vacation time, accrued while he was mobilized.

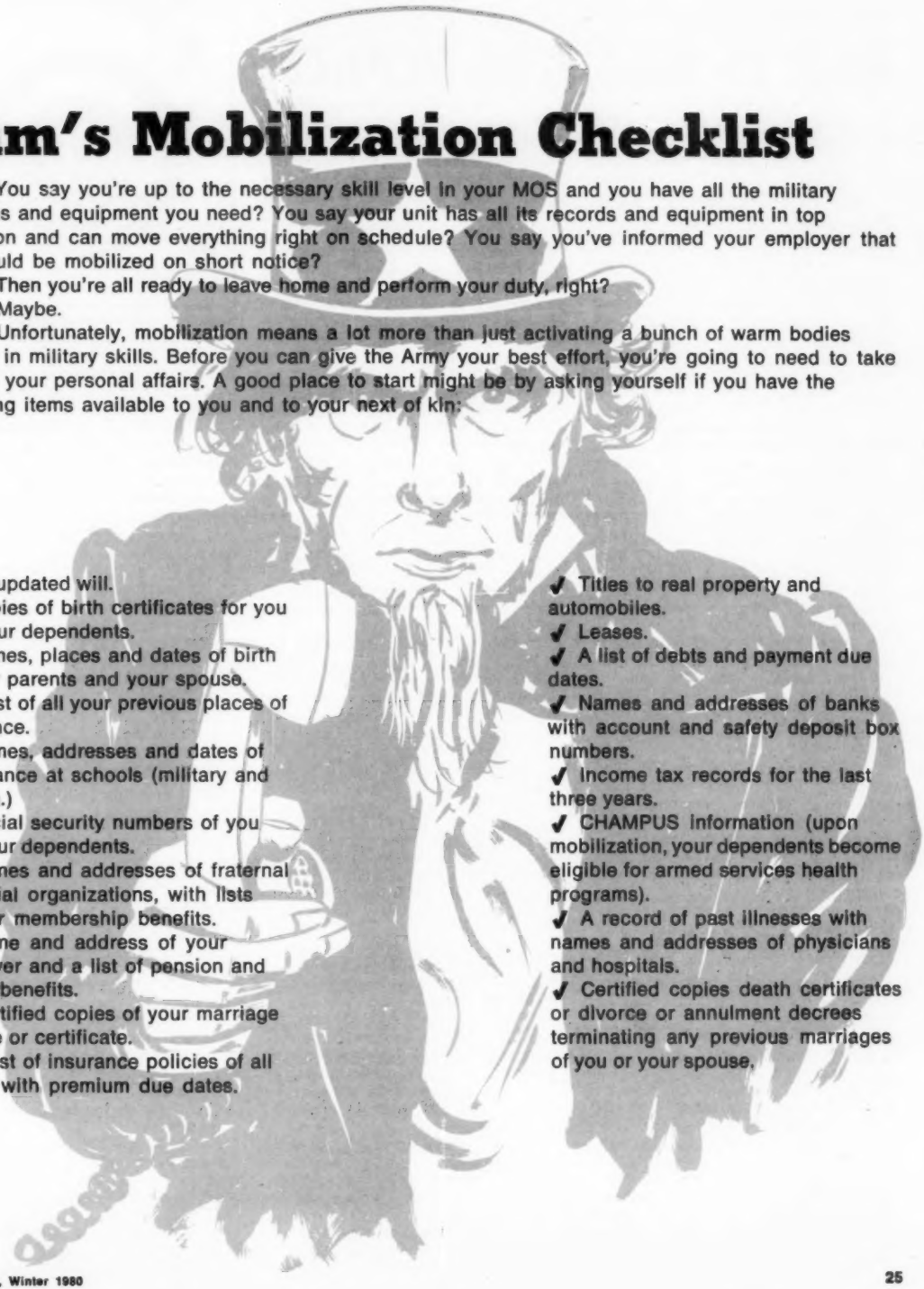
Sam's Mobilization Checklist

You say you're up to the necessary skill level in your MOS and you have all the military uniforms and equipment you need? You say your unit has all its records and equipment in top condition and can move everything right on schedule? You say you've informed your employer that you could be mobilized on short notice?

Then you're all ready to leave home and perform your duty, right?

Maybe.

Unfortunately, mobilization means a lot more than just activating a bunch of warm bodies trained in military skills. Before you can give the Army your best effort, you're going to need to take care of your personal affairs. A good place to start might be by asking yourself if you have the following items available to you and to your next of kin:



- ✓ An updated will.
- ✓ Copies of birth certificates for you and your dependents.
- ✓ Names, places and dates of birth of your parents and your spouse.
- ✓ A list of all your previous places of residence.
- ✓ Names, addresses and dates of attendance at schools (military and civilian.)
- ✓ Social security numbers of you and your dependents.
- ✓ Names and addresses of fraternal or social organizations, with lists of their membership benefits.
- ✓ Name and address of your employer and a list of pension and health benefits.
- ✓ Certified copies of your marriage license or certificate.
- ✓ A list of insurance policies of all kinds, with premium due dates.
- ✓ Titles to real property and automobiles.
- ✓ Leases.
- ✓ A list of debts and payment due dates.
- ✓ Names and addresses of banks with account and safety deposit box numbers.
- ✓ Income tax records for the last three years.
- ✓ CHAMPUS information (upon mobilization, your dependents become eligible for armed services health programs).
- ✓ A record of past illnesses with names and addresses of physicians and hospitals.
- ✓ Certified copies death certificates or divorce or annulment decrees terminating any previous marriages of you or your spouse.

Obey the Commandments

How To Deal With RCPAC!

"Good Morning, RCPAC, may I help you?"

Perhaps. There's been a foul-up with your records. The retirement points don't add up right, your assignment orders haven't come through, your school application is still pending, and the course starts next week.

So you call RCPAC for help. RCPAC—the U. S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center—in St. Louis. They do all the paperwork . . . they'll know the answer . . . 10, 15 minutes at the most and they'll have the whole thing straightened out. Right?

Probably not. But here's why.

"We never lose a record," says an RCPAC official. "But sometimes we temporarily misplace them."

When you call or write to RCPAC, looking for answers to personnel records problems, you're in very good company. RCPAC handles more than 550,000 inquiries on record matters each year. That boils down to about 45,000 a month, or 10,000 a week, or 2,000 every working day in a year.

The inquiries come in as phone calls, as cards and letters, and as visitors thumping on the front desk.

"We have people who fly in here at their own expense from New York and California and all over, just to see their records."

Not all callers, writers and visitors are Reservists. They're often survivors of military personnel, congressional staffers, employees of Federal agencies, retirees or even White House assistants. Their needs? The inquiries are so diverse that even categorizing them would run on for pages, but there *is* a common denominator. Each caller needs to see, verify or correct something in a military record.

So virtually every inquiry concerning a person's present Reserve status, or former active military status, ends up inside 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

It's a tall order, one shared by RCPAC, the General Services Administration's National Personnel Records Center, and a number of smaller records operations which occupy the same facility.

The five-story, two million-square-foot building at 9700 Page is, by far, the largest military personnel records facility in the United States. Inside the 25-year-old center resides the official personnel records of approximately 60 million former Active Component soldiers, Army Reservists, Regular Army Guard and Reserve retirees, and discharged veterans of all Components.

There used to be more. A July 1973 fire burned off the building's sixth floor and, with it, over 18 million veterans' records. But as a result of painstaking work, and a labyrinthine network of duplicate, back-up and related records, many inquiries concerning those 18 million vets can still be handled.

A recent case in point. A would-be Reservist wanted to enlist in a USAR unit, but found himself to be too old.

But wait a minute—he claimed service in a Reserve unit back in the '50s, service which would qualify him for enlistment beyond the normal cut-off age for new recruits. The man's personnel records had turned to ash, though, in the 1973 fire. And he had no personal copies of anything to back up the destroyed files. He was out of luck, right?

Wrong. A diligent search of old unit training rosters, also on file in St. Louis, showed the man to have been in the Reserve exactly where and when he claimed. He qualified for the belated reenlistment.

All of this boils down to the first commandment in dealing with RCPAC:

Thou shalt be patient.

The folks at RCPAC are incredibly busy. They have millions of clients. But, like the apparently-overage recruit discovered, they can find what you need and help you out, though they can't always do it right now.

That brings us to the second commandment in dealing with RCPAC: *Thou shalt start with thy personnel manager (if you have one).*

Dealing with RCPAC can get complicated. Even routine personnel actions sometimes involve the work of several different organizations within RCPAC. And that means paperwork, and time, and a number of cooks in the broth.

For many Reservists, dealing with RCPAC isn't as complicated as it used to be. That's because an increasing number of USAR people have full-time RCPAC personnel managers. The managers—personnel management *officers* manage officers; personnel management *NCOs* manage enlisted people—are Reservists themselves. They are in business to help the Reservists get training, get promoted, and get the most out of their part-time military careers.

Who has a manager? As of *Army Reserve Magazine* press time, the following Reservists had the service of a full-time manager:

—All USAR Ready and Standby Reserve Officers.

—All Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) enlisted personnel in grades E-5 and above.

—All Individual Ready Reserve enlisted aviation mechanics and enlisted medical specialists, regardless of grade.

—All those personnel who enlisted in the IRR or who have reenlisted for the IRR.

The personnel managers are easy to get hold of. Each has a toll-free phone number (see the accompanying chart).

What If You Don't Have a Manager?

So what happens if you are an enlisted person in a USAR troop program unit? What happens if you are below E-5 in the IRR, and aren't a medic or an aviation mechanic? Who do you call at RCPAC with your problem?

RCPAC says that, generally speaking, *enlisted unit members should not deal directly with the center at all.* The name of the game for unit enlisted folks remains "use the chain of command" to get files and records in order. But don't despair. If the chain of command isn't working, there are some buttons to push at RCPAC that can help get the problems sorted out. So, read on.

IRR enlisted people who are not yet in the management program need not despair either. RCPAC's enlisted personnel management NCOs will be glad to help any IRR enlisted person regardless of grade or specialty. Just give them a call on the toll-

free number listed elsewhere in RESERVE GUIDE.

The third and perhaps most important commandment in dealing with RCPAC is:

Thou shalt keep a copy of everything.

The people at RCPAC are fallible. The myriad of Army commands and units and agencies that send them paperwork about Reservists once in a while make mistakes too.

RCPAC people suggest that you keep a copy of all your leave and earnings statements (that form which comes with your pay). The form establishes that you have performed creditable service which earns retirement points and contributes to a "good year" (satisfactory participation) in the Army Reserve.

Another form you should hang on to is the DD 214, Armed Forces Report of Transfer or Discharge. It records time spent on active duty and, like the leave and earnings statements, establishes that you have performed creditable service.

What else? Active duty and active duty for training orders should stay in your files. School completion certificates, promotions and orders assigning you to and out of units and mobilization designee slots should be retained. In short, says RCPAC, you'll help yourself by keeping a copy of every piece of paper that establishes, in black and white, where and when you served in the Army Reserve.

Keeping important paperwork helps you deal with RCPAC in a number of ways. Not only does it provide a backup to your official files, but having order numbers, dates and references to headquarters and units can help RCPAC locate organizational records that relate to your career.

Sooner or later you're going to have to deal with RCPAC. The subject areas and phone numbers listed in this edition of RESERVE GUIDE can help you if you keep the three commandments in mind:

—Be patient.

—Start with your personnel manager (if you've got one).

—Keep a copy of all important papers.

Good luck. There's someone at RCPAC waiting to help you.

THE SUBJECT ?	THE PROBLEM You've got a problem and you don't know who to call.	WHO TO CALL *Your personnel manager or RCPAC's general "Inquiries" Number -- (314) 263-7733
Assignment Orders	No orders, wrong orders	*Your personnel manager
Retirement Points	No accounting. Incorrect.	Unit members use chain of command. Others can call: Retirement Activities (314) 263-7733 or PMTD Service Division (314) 263-1842
A new USAR Assignment	You want to get into a unit. You want a mobilization or IRR assignment.	* Your personnel manager
Your Records	You want to see them. You want to correct them.	"Inquiries" (314) 263-7733
Long Tours	You'd like to be considered for a long tour extended active duty assignment.	Long Tour Management Branch of PMTD. (314) 263-7427/7428
Pay Problems	You didn't get paid. The pay was wrong.	Unit members use chain of command. Others, call Finance Office at servicing Army post. Or call RCPAC at (314) 263-7622.
Survivor Benefit Program	How does it work? How do you participate?	Retirement Activities Directorate (314) 263-1531
ROTC Cadets' Branching and Initial Assignment	What's your branch/school/ assignment?	PMTD (314) 263-7779
"Good Year"	RCPAC says you don't have one. You say you do.	*Your personnel manager.
Enlistment/Reenlistment in the IRR	You want to join the IRR. You want to reenlist in the IRR.	*Your personnel manager.

*See PMO/PM NCO Numbers Below.

*Phone Numbers for all Personnel Managers

*OFFICERS	Infantry Branch	800-325-1870
	Other Combat Arms Branches	800-325-1884
	Combat Support Branches	800-325-1864
	Combat Service Support Branches	800-325-1872
	Colonels/Aviators/Warrant Officers	800-325-1860
	Special Officer Division	800-325-1862
*ENLISTED	Everybody (other than troop unit enlisted, who deal, first through the chain of command)	800-325-1876

POLICY

Civil Defense Jobs Open

Mr. & Mrs. MOBDES

Remember the early 1960s and all the hubbub about "the bomb?" When the Cuban missile crisis faded so did the national interest in civil defense. But planning for the protection of millions of Americans in the event of a nuclear attack is at the forefront of the thoughts of Captains Sheila and Dennis Cooper. They are mobilization designees (MOBDES) with the Civil Emergency Preparedness Division of the Office of Military Affairs for the state of New Mexico.

The husband-and-wife team, perhaps the only such MOBDES team in the country, has served on active duty with the U. S. Army and, more recently, with USAR units. But the scheduling of drill and annual training dates with organized Reserve units didn't work well with their civilian occupations. As an alternative, the Coopers sought out assignments as MOBDES with civil defense. Their choice has allowed them to remain active in the Army Reserve, continue to accrue promotion and retirement points and, at the same time, provide direct assistance to the residents of New Mexico through their emergency preparedness planning efforts.

Planning for Nuclear Attack

Both Coopers are assigned as assistant plans officers in the Nuclear Civil Protection Program. This major civil defense program is the total effort of planning for survival of the greatest number of people faced with a probable nuclear attack. Their planning is directed toward providing state decision-making officials with two basic options: (1) protecting people essentially in place at or near their places of residence and (2) the orderly relocation of people, in time of international crisis, from areas of potentially high-risk to low-risk areas — and their reception, care and protection in the host areas.

Sheila, a graduate of New Mexico State University, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Adjutant General Corps in 1970 and served as an information officer with First U.S. Army at Fort Meade, Md. In civilian life, she is now a statistical research director for the New Mexico Criminal Justice Department.

Dennis, also a New Mexico State University graduate, was commissioned into the Engineer Corps in 1970. He entered active duty at Fort Meade, where he was an engineer platoon leader. He is now an engineer with the Water Rights Bureau in the Water Resources Division of the New Mexico State government.

The Captains Cooper, Sheila and Dennis

In a wartime or national emergency, the Coopers would be ordered to active duty as MOBDES to help the regular civil defense staff members carry out their emergency duties. In a peacetime disaster period, declared in writing, they may, upon request, volunteer for active duty for that disaster. In non-emergency periods, they will aid the agency in its emergency preparedness planning activities.

MOBDES Increasing

The number of assignments has continued to increase at a slow, steady rate and the program now has more than 1,350 MOBDES assigned at some 350 locations throughout the country. This means that a minimum of more than 24,000 man-days of civil preparedness effort is being performed in addition to that of the regular civil emergency staff.

Some of the ways in which MOBDES personnel have been used by state and local civil preparedness agencies are (1) in specialty areas, such as public information, communications, engineering, emergency medical, crisis relocation planners in both "host" and "risk" areas; (2) in on-site assistance projects, (3) as liaison with local critical industries, institutions and military posts; (4) performing as shelter analysts, instructors or speakers in specialty areas; (5) augmenting the regular civil preparedness agency staffs in time of actual emergency so that 24-hour operations can be carried on; and (6) filling in during the vacation time of a staff member.

The Defense Civil Preparedness MOBDES Program is open to qualified officers, warrant officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps who are in Ready Reserve status and who qualify. MOBDES are preselected for state or local participation in a civil defense activity by the civil defense director/coordinator of the agency where they wish to be assigned. The agency must be within commuting distance of the MOBDES' home.

For further information on the Civil Defense MOBDES Program, contact your state or local civil defense office.

Vice Versa Okay Too

Cadets Join Units

Make more cash on your investment in the Army Reserve. That's one of the premiums of the new ROTC Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP). What it does is allow Reservists to go through Advanced ROTC, and Advanced Course members of ROTC to participate in the Reserve — and get paid for both.

There's another benefit to this program. Participants in SMP can be officer-trainees in Reserve units.

One of the reasons DoD implemented a program like this is because many Reserve units are short of officers and this is one way of filling these slots. At the same time, officer candidates will get a chance to learn their trade in a troop situation.

For all this, participants get $100 a month subsistence for the ROTC Advanced Course and at least $70 a month Reserve pay. This is equivalent to the amount paid an E-5. However, it could be higher if a participant has reached a higher rank in a Reserve unit or on active duty. Students on ROTC scholarships aren't eligible for SMP.

Although the program accepts only cadets eligible for the Advanced Course, usually juniors, you don't have to wait until then to apply. Already being a Reservist — provided you've completed your initial active duty training — qualifies you for the Advanced Course your first year in ROTC. Subsequently, after your sophomore year, you'll be qualified for early commissioning within your unit or for active duty. ROTC/Reservists with prior active duty military experience and individuals who spent at least three years in Junior ROTC will also be early eligibles.

In the unit the SMP participant will generally be assigned the duties of a second lieutenant with direct supervision from a commissioned officer. They'll be assigned on the basis of shortages of personnel or projected losses.

ANOTHER 532 DAYS OF SERVICE COULD MEAN AN EXTRA INCOME FOR LIFE.

When you complete your initial 6-year term in today's Army Reserve, you'll have completed almost one third of the time needed to retire with an extra income for life.

All it takes is another 532 days. (That's what serving 16 hours a month and two weeks a year adds up to, over 14 years.)

When you think about it, serving another 532 days only amounts to about a year and a half of Reserve duty.

And while you're at it, think about this, too. If you qualify for regular raises and promotions, staying in 532 days more could be worth up to $50,000 in pay and benefits.

Your initial 6-year term is a sound investment. So build on it. Reenlist in today's Army Reserve.

STAY IN TODAY'S ARMY RESERVE.

The 83d at the Bulge

The insignia, honors and traditions of many Army Reserve units didn't begin with weekend drills and two weeks of annual training.

Many Army Reserve units, and many of the USAR's major commands, carry the lineage of outfits that saw tough fighting in the Nation's wars.

HERITAGE is a new department of *Army Reserve Magazine*. It will try to remind us of where we've gone before. And who we've been before.

This first installment is from a book published in 1944, *The Thunderbolt Across Europe*, by Sergeant Ernie Hayhow. It recalls some of the struggles of the 83d Infantry Division in the Battle of the Bulge.

The 83d's insignia and honors are now carried by the 83d U. S. Army Reserve Command, which hangs its hat in Columbus, Ohio.

"While we were engaging the enemy between the Hurtgen Forest and the Roer River, other German units launched their winter offensive. In what later became known as the 'Battle of the Bulge,' Germany's best Panzer and SS Divisions charged through thinly held Allied lines in Belgium and drove a wedge through the Ardennes Forest that reached a depth of some eighty-five miles and ran to a width of sixty miles at its base. The whole world held its breath as Field Marshal Von Rundstedt put into execution his ambitious plan of attack, aimed at separating and destroying the Allied armies. The enemy's offensive was spearheaded in the air by paratroopers and on land by hundreds of tanks from the Sixth Panzer Army. They were followed by crack SS troops, later by regular Wehrmacht units, and finally by members of the 'Volksgrenadier.' All the remaining power of the German armed forces was employed in this final major attempt to separate and defeat the Allied tide who had swept in from the beaches of Normandy to the western edges of Germany proper. Now the enemy sought to undo all that we had accomplished in six months of hard fighting. Momentarily the Germans had the advantage—advantage born of the element of surprise and of concentration of force. In many cases, whole Allied regiments and sometimes whole Allied divisions were cut off during the initially rapid advances of the German forces. This was Jerry's first major success since the fighting in Africa. His success was short lived.

"Jerry had either under-estimated or had failed to reckon with the amazing mobility of the American Army. Overnight, the Thunderbolt Division raced from Northern Germany into Belgium. We were employing the element of surprise now. The entire VII Corps had moved to a new scene of action. Now, without rest or let-up, we dashed from the outskirts of Duren to the vicinity of Rochefort, a distance of 75 miles, to hit the 'Bulge' at its tip. Slightly more than twenty-four hours after the last element of the 83d moved away from the Roer River, other units of the Thunderbolt smashed Jerry's thrust right on the nose. We Buckshots of the 329th attacked Rochefort, which was an important roadcenter taken in the advance made by the enemy. The 83d Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop had successfully screened our entry towards the German lines, and now the 329th, with the full support of all of the 83d Division Artillery lashed out at Jerry to put an end to his advances and to destroy him before he could successfully withdraw from his self-made death trap.

"The German offensive had slowed considerably by the time the 329th reached the outskirts of Rochefort. But Jerry was by no means beaten; he was only catching his breath before attempting to exploit his initial gains. Company B of the 329th Buckshots entered Rochefort on December 28th and spent the rest of the year there alone. For the Germans succeeded in cutting off Company B from the rest of us. Repeated attempts to break through to the beleaguered Company were beaten back by the Hun's intense small arms fire and his direct fire from high velocity weapons. From time to time, Company B reported to us by radio, but this type of contact was uncertain as the radio batteries weakened. Our artillery rose to new heights as they blasted Rochefort almost continuously. We smoked the town and then set it on fire but still couldn't get through to our 'lost' company. Three days of intense shelling however, proved too much for the 9th Panzer Division, and they withdrew from the town. Company B, which had unofficially been given up as captured or destroyed, returned to its battalion. Because of skillful leadership and the fighting ability of every man, Company B had beaten off repeated attacks with the loss of only seven men wounded and none killed.

"We continued to employ the element of surprise against the Germans. As the 160th Brigade of the 53d British Division relieved us around Rochefort, we sideslipped to the east and aligned ourselves with the 3d Armored Division near the center of the northern edge of the bulge. Colonel Fosters' 330th Regiment was attached to the "Spearhead" Division. The remainder of us were ordered to attack in close support of the armor and to finish off any Germans by-passed by the tankers. The 3d Armored smashed at the Germans in force on the morning of January 3d and advanced against stubborn resistance. The 83d Division artillery was attached to them to give additional fire support. Then when we passed our infantry through the 3d Armored their artillery came under our division control so as to give additional support to our doughts. Floret and Malempre were re-captured by our cohorts and then we passed through the 3d Armored to seize a bridgehead across the Rance Rau, later across the Langlir River, and then to clear a passage through that part of the Ardennes forest known as Bois de Ronce.

"Certainly, no record of the Ardennes Campaign is complete without reference to the terrain and the weather. For in the snow-laden hills of the Ardennes Forest we fought the weather as much as we fought the Germans; indeed, the bitter cold and heavy snow took as large a toll in Allied casualties as did German bullets and shells.

"With the oil on their rifles frozen, with chapped faces and frozen hands and feet, riflemen of the 83d Infan-

try Division fought continuously in the arctic-like climate of the Ardennes Forest for five days and nights, to pave the way for the 3d Armored Division in the 'Battle of the Bulge'. . . . The advances made by the 83d were directly responsible for enabling the 3d Armored to cut the vital St. Vith-Houffalize highway . . . —so spoke Commentator Robert Barr in one of his January newscasts over BBC.

"We had lived in the field during winter months in the States, but we had never experienced anything quite like this. We had to plow our way through deep snowdrifts, up and down mountain-sized hills, and against biting winds. We had to camouflage ourselves so that we blended with the whiteness—that whitness that was everywhere. We had to stalk the enemy in the forest; we had to fight him during the day and to keep him fighting all through the night, and the next day, and the next night.

"We kept at Jerry until we had driven him from the woods, out into the open, in between the armored jaws of the First and Third Armies, driving south and north respectively. Our casualties equalled those of Normandy days, but this time most were due to the weather. We carried ammunition and food up to the front on our backs, for the huge snowdrifts prevented movement of tanks and halftracks.

"To survive called for great stamina and grit and a generous amount of good luck. Many of us did survive, and with us the memory of the Ardennes Campaign will be everlasting.

"The 83d Infantry Division became of age in the Ardennes. It was there that we proved beyond all doubt that we had power, tactical skill, courage, and fortitude. Under conditions never before experienced, we hammered at the German's Panzer might. We out-fought the enemy, out-flanked him, drove him into a trap that brought his defeat. Day and night our attack continued. Langlir, Petite Langlir, Bihain, Bovigny, Courtil, and Honeyelez were the small towns which we captured after fierce fighting in bitter cold. But our victory in the Ardennes cannot be measured by towns captured or by miles gained. We did not advance far, as compared to some of our other successes, but we never fought harder, were never faced by stronger opposition than that which we encountered in the 'Bulge'.

"It was a three week endurance test which called for the 'impossible' in physical stamina, in self-confidence and in individual courage. 'The difficult we do right away; the impossible takes a little longer.' Perhaps it took us a little longer to advance a thousand yards in the Ardennes than it took us to reach the Rhine or to race to the Elbe, but we successfully achieved our mission and accomplished what appeared to be the impossible.

"Enemy counter-attacks were numerous and frequent, but each time we repelled them or destroyed them before they could actually start. Many times our artillery was unable to register on targets because of the weather. And yet, Langlir and Petite Langlir received some of the heaviest artillery concentrations ever employed in Europe. Thirteen artillery battalions—156 guns—fired simultaneously on these two small towns fifteen different times to pave the way for the rifleman's capture of the targets.

"By the time we cleared the Bois de Ronce, swung east and occupied Courtil, Honeyelez and Bovigny, the Bulge had been considerably reduced. Then the 3d Armored Division passed through our bridgeheads, shot off to the left, to the right and down the center to cut the all-important Houffalize-St. Vith Highway. This maneuver, together with the advance of the Third Army from the south, cut the remaining elements of the German Sixth Panzer Army in two and set the stage for the final elimination of the Bulge and the restoration of our original front lines in Germany.

"The 83d was relieved, and we moved back to the vicinity of Hamoir, Belgium, where for the first time since we were committed last June, we were entirely out of contact with the enemy."

Reconnaissance troops of the 83d Infantry Division move through Bihain, Belgium during operations eliminating the "Bulge" on Jan. 11, 1945. They appear uncommonly cheerful; after all, Germans were dug in on the outskirts of town.

A month later, February 1945, finds the Bulge eliminated. These 83d soldiers are near Cargweiler, Germany, heading east.

DEVELOPMENTS

Soviet army soldiers are being seen more often with this new-design rifle. Called the AKS-74, the folding stock version is carried here by airborne troops in a Moscow parade. The weapon fires a 5.45mm-calibre bullet from a modified Kalashnikov mechanism and appears to be similar to the M-16 rifle/F-193 5.56mm cartridge combination. The AKS-74 also has the advantages of an M-16: increased lethality, less recoil, weight savings — it totals about 3 to 3.5 kilograms (6½ to 7¾ pounds). Its muzzle velocity is estimated at 1,000 to 1,100 meters per second. The plastic magazine, which experts believe to be standard issue, holds about 30 rounds.

Laser Gun Zaps War Game Enemies

Not long ago, science fiction writers told us about death-ray laser guns which could zap an enemy with terrible accuracy. Army researchers at the Armament Material Readiness Command, Rock Island, Ill., are now telling us about a laser device called MILES, which translates to Multiple Integrated Laser Equipment System.

The system will be used during war games as the core of a direct fire simulator to score "fatal hits" and the close ones. MILES devices are being developed for a variety of weapons, such as the M-16 machine guns, tanks and eventually for air defense weapons and aircraft.

These lasers are low powered and are harmless to personnel. Detector devices will be strapped to individuals and to equipment. When a laser beam is accurately fired at an individual, an alarm will sound, thereby informing the person that he is a casualty. The detector mounted on equipment will activate an audible alarm and a smoke-emitting device.

The MILES will demonstrate the tremendous lethal character of modern weapons and will provide a realistic means of casualty assessment.

"Gotcha"

Machine Cleans H_2O

Anyone who has undergone Army field training remembers the problem of polluted water. Medics solved the problem by adding iodine, chlorine or other chemicals to kill bacteria.

Unfortunately, adding chemicals won't purify water contaminated with salt, chemicals and nuclear or biological agents. But Army engineers at Fort Belvoir, Va., have the answer in their new, highly mobile water purification machine. It's called the Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU).

The design of this unit is an important technological breakthrough. It has widespread potential not only for the Army, but for the civilian community as well.

For example, in some years the water shortage in parts of California has caused emergency conditions. However, there are vast sources of brackish water in those areas, and in the past it was very expensive to desalt this water.

The new Army machine, the ROWPU, offers the best approach to the treatment of brackish water. ROWPU can be towed or airlifted to a source of polluted water and then set up to run as a self-contained unit. However, its present capacity of 600 gallons of pure water per hour is not intended to serve a large community.

ROWPU separates contaminants from water by forcing polluted water through a semi-permeable membrane which filters out salt, as well as dirt and other pollutants. Earlier desalting machines consisted of huge installations using slow, expensive evaporation and distillation techniques. This earlier equipment has been made obsolete by the principles employed in the Army's ROWPU.

The ROWPU, with its on-the-spot capability, makes it a valuable aid to military commanders who must have quick, practical solutions to water pollution problems arising in tactical situations.

Goes in dirty, comes out clean

Patriot System Tested

In a recent test, the Army's Patriot air defense missile system successfully scored a kill on a target drone flying under electronic countermeasure (ECM) conditions. The test was conducted at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

ECM is a jamming procedure which will override a missile's attempt to make an interception. Patriot flight tests in an ECM environment have been highly successful with more than 80 percent being an unqualified success.

The Patriot is being developed as a replacement for the Nike Hercules and Hawk systems. When fully developed, the Patriot will be one of the Army's chief missile weapons for use against medium-altitude and high-altitude aircraft in the 1980s.

Flying Cranes: Still Delivering

The Army's CH-54 helicopters, called flying cranes in tribute to their massive lifting ability, have been taken out of Active Army service. They performed their first missions for the Army more than 10 years ago.

In Vietnam service, the CH-54s were ideal for retrieving disabled equipment, including other aircraft, from remote areas too inaccessible for salvage crews to reach.

"Any time you wanted some big hunk of equipment plucked off the side of a Vietnam mountain, a flying crane would do the job for you," recalls a former CH-54 crew member.

The flying cranes are nearly 100 feet long and look like a huge disemboweled dragonfly on the wing. But they can lift more than 12 tons at your request.

Current plans call for an updated version of the CH-47 Chinook to be a replacement for the flying cranes. The new CH-47 will have increased power and will be used in medium-lift operations.

But the old flying cranes are a long way from the scrap heap. They've been turned over to various National Guard units where they'll be used in training support. In addition, they'll be available to aid local government and community authorities for emergency operations.

The U.S. Coast Guard, long famed for its dramatic search and rescue missions at sea, knows that when they need a helping hand they can get it from the Army. In the past, the USCG frequently asked for Army CH-54 crews to help in rescue operations requiring a heavy-lift capability, something the Coast Guard doesn't have.

The Coast Guard will be able to get the same service in the future from the new Chinook heavy-lift chopper and, perhaps, from Reserve Component flying cranes.

Patriot's fire control section

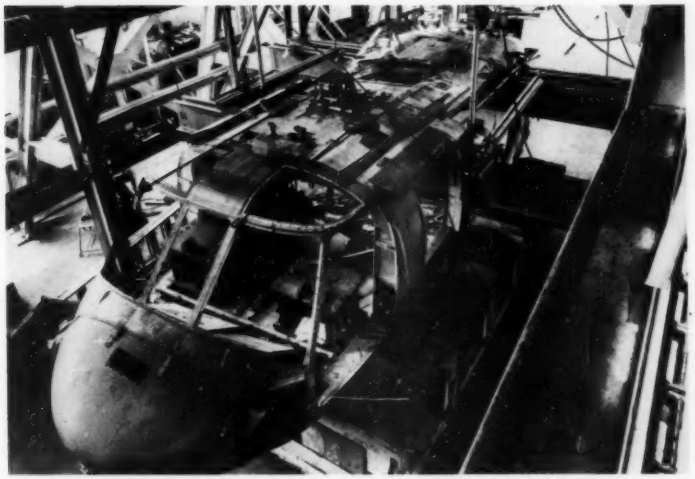
Minesweeper Rolls On

Armor units in Europe will soon have the Army's new mine-clearing roller kits. Each kit weighs approximately 10 tons.

Special depot-type installation isn't required. Tank crews can do the job in the field in about 15 minutes, using the two hand winches furnished with each kit. The roller assembly is attached to metal plates welded on the forward hull of the tanks.

Tanks equipped with this rig can breach minefields at a 10-mph pace. At Fort Belvoir, Va., equipment research engineers report that this minesweeper is effective against pressure-fused mines buried four inches deep.

If a tank crew engaged in mine-clearing work gets a message to proceed on a high-priority mission, the roller system can be disengaged in less than a minute by means of a hydraulic disconnect system operated from within the tank.



The Big Squeeze, Blackhawk-style. The Army's new UH-60A Blackhawk is touted as having one of the strongest airframes ever developed for a helicopter. How do you test its strength short of a crash? Easy, according to Sikorsky, the chopper's developer. Here, Blackhawk gets squeezed by hydraulic rams hooked up to sensitive instruments which record the stresses.

Roller kit clears path

CONSUMERWATCH

The Great Head Count: Census Underway

The all-time great head count officially starts April 1, as the Bureau of Census begins its 1980 tally of the U.S. population. Counting heads began in the year 1790 under a constitutional requirement. Since then, the count has continued at 10-year intervals.

The primary purpose of the census hasn't changed throughout the years. The count is needed to determine the apportionment of congressmen in the House of Representatives.

This year, the counters plan to reach all residents of the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Trust Territories of the Pacific. Also, service families in government housing, as well as individual service members at sea, overseas and in stateside barracks, are subject to the count.

If that sounds like a formidable task, consider the problems facing Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson when he was appointed to direct the country's first census. But Tom was a fast man on his feet, and he prudently delegated the job to 17 U.S. marshals who hired assistants to help them.

They traveled on foot and horseback through the new nation, which didn't offer the traveler much in the way of roads and bridges. Maps were inaccurate or nonexistent, and community boundaries were vague. Moreover, a lot of the residents didn't react kindly to U.S. marshals asking nosey questions.

Old American notions about privacy have persisted down through the years, until now we have Federal laws guaranteeing the confidential treatment of census data. Not even an American President can claim access to census information on individual persons. However, once the information has been tabulated in a non-personal, statistical format, it becomes highly useful to various government agencies and to many segments of the business community.

For example, recent estimates indicate that U.S. populations in the South and West are growing. When the 1980 numbering is completed, redistricting will take place, and we can expect to see more southern and western lawmakers in the House of Representatives.

Businessmen are diligent watchers of population trends. Census information is an extremely important factor in market analysis and in deciding on new plant locations. As a case in point, consider how quickly a pizzeria or fast-food stand will appear when neighborhood density increases.

A person's interest in census data may not be commercial. Recently, a Denver woman asked the Census Bureau for a count of unmarried men in her town. The Bureau replied, "Yes, we'll give you a count. And would you like it broken down by neighborhood?"

The woman thought that was a super idea, but she suggested that the Bureau would really put the icing on the cake if they identified the neighborhoods where the bachelors were young and wealthy.

For the 1980 census, the Bureau plans to count 90 percent of the population by use of a mail-in questionnaire. The remainder of the population will be counted during door-to-door visits. Most persons will receive a short form, and about one in five householders will receive a form calling for additional information. For the military, specially appointed project officers will have the job of making the tally.

The final deadline is Jan. 1, 1981. That's the date on which the President must be given the totals for all the states. The populations of counties, cities and other subdivisions must be given to each state no later than April 1, 1981. When the job is finished, the Census Bureau will have reached about 222 million residents and more than 80 million housing units. The scope of the task makes it one of the largest peacetime efforts ever undertaken in this country.

Form 1040 Departn U.S. The Tax Return Blues: Where to Go for Help

For Privacy Act Notice, see p.

In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes — Benjamin Franklin, 1789.

—And filing tax returns. Every year it's the same routine. Some time around January you usually get those W-2s in the mail. These carboned slips of paper total the amount of money you made during the year and sharply reduce it by the amount of taxes taken out of your paychecks.

About the same time, the tax returns arrive. You have the awesome task of filling out these often minutely detailed documents to determine whether you'll ever see any of the withdrawn pay again or whether you have to shell out more.

The moment of truth comes, eventually — providing you know a little about what you're doing — when you sit down to wade through the instructions. It takes several rereads and much re-registering of figures until your pencil eraser rubs a smudge to the other side of the paper.

But finally you finish it, date it and drop the return — eraser marks and all — into the mailbox, usually the day it's due. Only after it's fallen among the other returns in that locked, steel container, do you wonder, "Did I do it right?" "Did I tell the truth?" "Did I claim everything I could have?" Or the worst, "Will I get audited?"

Well, there's help to be had and you can get it from the people you're sending your taxes to — free. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) offers three basic types of no-charge assistance. You can:

1) Pick up your phone and dial the toll-free number listed in your tax package or phone directory. (It's listed under Internal Revenue Service in the U.S. Government section of the phone book white pages.) In fiscal year 1978 the IRS received 28 million such calls. They will help you with tax computation problems as well as tracing lost refund checks.

2) Visit the IRS in person.

With about 1,000 offices nationwide, you can get help to prepare your return. Some offices also have "self-help" classroom situations where one IRS employee will assist five or six taxpayers in going through their returns, line by line.

3) Let IRS do it for you. Just fill out the basic identification and income information and mail it away by April 15. IRS will do the figuring if you use short form 1040A. And they'll do the long form 1040 if you take the standard deduction and have an adjusted gross income equal or less than $20,000 derived only from wages, salary, tips, dividends, interest, pension and annuities.

There are other places you can go for help in filling out your tax return, but you'll probably have to pay for the service. However, these people are usually aware of any possible deductions you can take to save money. Looking at the bright side, the cost of their services is deductible on next year's return. Some of your options:

1) Helping yourself. Using a few IRS publications, commercial guides, maybe a calculator and a lot of patience, you can put your return together on your own.

2) Local tax service. Some people open a business only for the season.

3) National tax service. Companies which advertise and operate nationally keep offices open year-round and add personnel for the season.

4) Enrolled agent. This is a person who has passed a special government exam and is authorized to represent the taxpayer before the IRS.

5) Public accountant. Someone who does accounting work, but who, in most states, needn't pass an exam or meet any education requirements.

6) Certified public accountant. CPAs are usually college graduates who have passed a rigorous exam.

7) Lawyers. They may understand the full legal ramifications of claims made on a tax return, however, not all lawyers have specialized enough to do income tax preparation. Pick one who has.

You can get more return-filing assistance from "Income Taxes: Getting Help; Tax Audits." It costs $1 and is available through the Reprint and Book Department, Consumers Union, Orangeburg, NY 10962.

If you decide to do it yourself, an annually updated guide for preparing your 1979 return is now available, called "Your Federal Income Tax." The book is free at most local IRS offices.

Reserve Pay Write-offs

Your Reserve duty may provide another source of income, but it also yields more earnings to be taxed. However, should you find it beneficial to file the long form 1040, you have an opportunity to take advantage of some tax write-offs connected with your Reserve duty. As a Reservist on inactive duty training, you may deduct:

—The cost and maintenance of uniforms required for training and drills, but only the amount that exceeds any uniform gratuity received.

—Dues to professional societies relating to your military duty.

—Subscriptions to professional journals relating to your military duty.

—Transportation costs between a full-time job and your Reserve duty meeting if they both occur on the same day. The rate on auto expenses is 18½ cents per mile.

—Transportation costs if the meetings are held outside the general area of your tax home (the general area in which your business or employment is located). You can also deduct meals and lodging, in excess of any allowances, in connection with these trips.

If you're a veteran — having served at least 180 days active duty, not including active duty for Reserve training — education, training or subsistence allowances paid to you aren't taxable and don't have to be declared as income.

So where are the helmets?

Mopeds: Slower but Cheaper

With ever-increasing gasoline costs, the perpetual problem of finding a parking space, and concern over environmental pollution from car exhaust, mopeds offer an efficient, economical alternative to automobiles. These motorized bicycles average a gas-sipping 150 to 200 miles per gallon and cost only about $300 to $700.

Primarily, they're being used instead of second cars —to drive to work, shopping and school. Mopeds are quickly becoming as much a craze in this country as they were in Europe following World War II.

However, with only a single-cylinder engine, they hit their speed limit at about 30 miles per hour. That's why most states have banned them from high-speed freeways.

Safety precautions a moped rider should take include:

—Wear a helmet.

—Stay away from fast-moving traffic.

—Install turn signals to let other drivers know your intentions. It's safer, too, because you won't have to let go of the handlebars to give hand signals.

More information about mopeds can be obtained by writing to the Moped Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

No Advertising

USAR Aviators Train Before the Cameras
Check Out "High Ice" on Page 16

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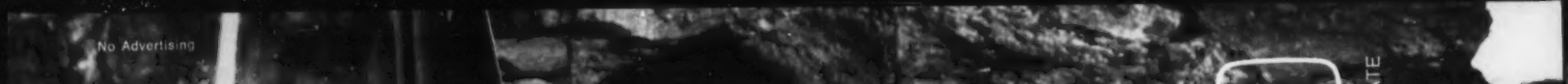
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